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No. 19,147. 號七十四百一千九萬一第 日六十月八年未己 HONGKONG THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1919. 四拜禮 號九月拾年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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UNDER TAKEN.
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " "	" " " "
9.30 " " " " " "	" " " "
11.30 " " " " " "	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.15 " " " " " "	" " " "
1.45 " " " " " "	" " " "
2.15 " " " " " "	" " " "
2.45 " " " " " "	" " " "
3.00 " " " " " "	" " " "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " " " " "	" " " "
11.30 " " " " " "	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " " "	" " " "
5.30 " " " " " "	" " " "
8.00 " " " " " "	" " " "
8.30 " " " " " "	" " " "

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As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Build-
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors Order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [70]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1. A. Local.	No. 5. Through Express.	No. 7. Local.	No. 9. Through Express.	No. 11. Local.	No. 13. Through Express.	No. 15. Local.	No. 17. Local.	No. 19. Local.	No. 21. Local.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
SHUN CHUN	arr.	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
Shungshui	dep.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
Fanning	dep.	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40
Taipei Market	dep.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Taipei	dep.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Shun Chai	dep.	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10
Yuen Chai	dep.	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20
Hongkong	dep.	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
KOWLOON	arr.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 4. Local.	No. 6. Through Express.	No. 8. Local.	No. 10. Through Express.	No. 12. Local.	No. 14. Through Express.	No. 16. Local.	No. 18. Local.	No. 20. Local.	No. 22. Local.
SHUN CHUN	dep.	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
Shungshui	dep.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05
Fanning	dep.	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
Taipei Market	dep.	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25
Taipei	dep.	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35
Shun Chai	dep.	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45
Yuen Chai	dep.	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
Hongkong	dep.	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05
KOWLOON	arr.	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25

* Will stop at Taipei and Shungshui for First-Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanning dep.	8.50	12.00	2.30	5.00
Shataukok arr.	9.45	12.55	3.15	5.55
Fanning arr.				
Shataukok dep.			7.05	10.25
Fanning dep.			8.00	11.15

R. BAKER, Manager. [53]

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Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 0 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

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[26-4]



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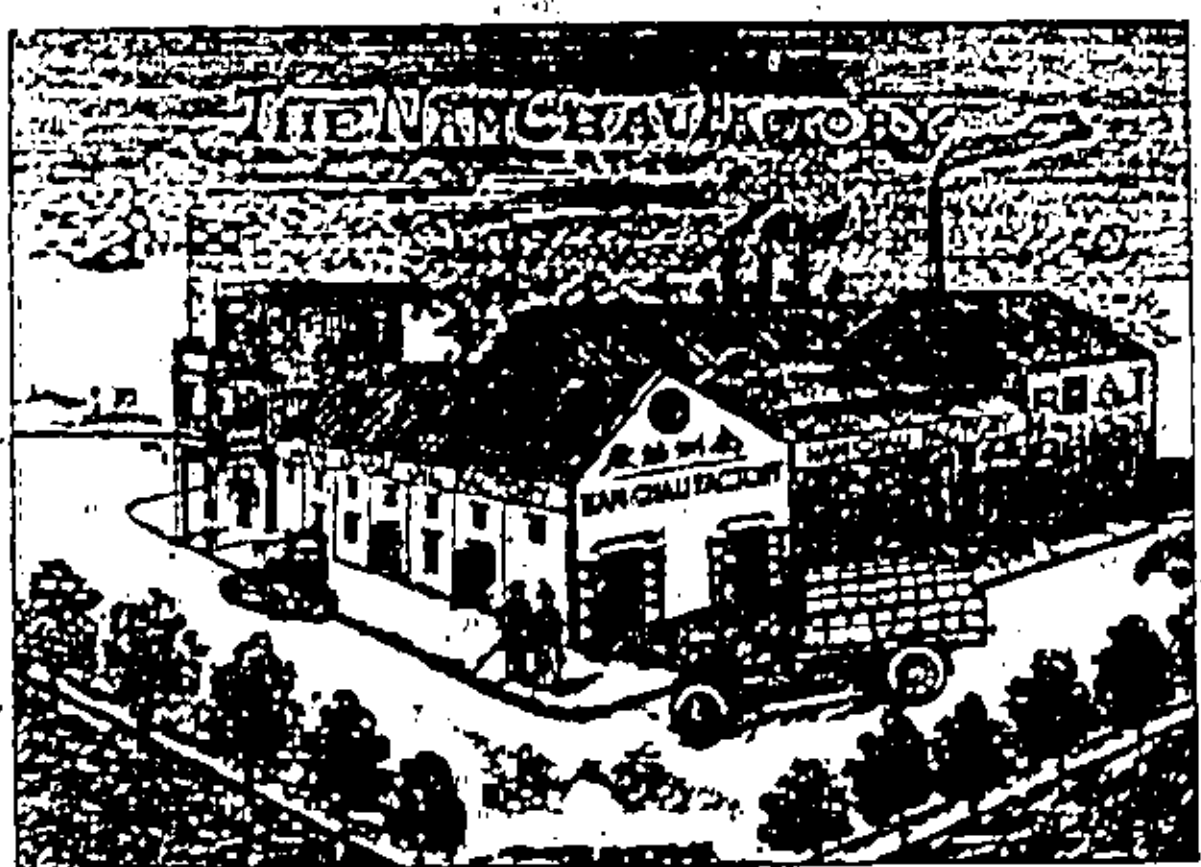
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[1108]

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Sold at very reasonable prices.



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Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.
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SKELETON BILLS.

The following editorial appeared in the *Singapore Free Press* of September 30th:—In consonance with the general awakening of the political sense among men (without discrimination sometimes) of the neighbouring Colonies of Ceylon and Hongkong are bestirring themselves to obtain constitutional reforms, and strong associations have been formed in each of the Colonies. Neither of them is committed to modern democracy as expounded in Europe, for the simple reason that sensible men see that the voice of the millions of uneducated is but the babble of many waters, driven hither and thither by every wind of excitement that blows. All men may be born equal—which we doubt; all men ought to have equal opportunities—which is a counsel of perfection; but all men are not equal ten minutes after they are born, and the inequality increases every year they live. Prima facie, therefore, all men are not entitled to have an equal share in the Government under which they live. Certainly not in the three Crown Colonies referred to. That, however, does not prevent the formation of associations having the object of the remedying of recognised evils and of educating the mass of their fellow citizens to a standard of public duty. In the prosecution of these objects there are many courses of action that may be taken in common. In Hongkong one has been the subject of thought and comment in this Colony. The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster is doggedly fighting the Government on the matter of the usurpation of legislative powers by the executive, which renders useless any extension of popular representation upon the Legislative Council. The method proposed against is that of skeleton legislation, the system under which Government brings in a bill in skeleton and authorises the Governor-in-Council, or some official, to make rules and regulations to clothe the skeleton. The number of cases in which a principle is at issue are comparatively few and rare. Take the case of the Societies Ordinance, for example—few Societies would exist at the principle of registering or exempting from registration societies. But in making rules and regulations to give effect to that principle there may be many differences of opinion on which the Legislative Council should be consulted. We have chosen the Societies Ordinance, especially those issued in war-time, may seek to give very automatic powers to the Governor-in-Council, to the Food Controller, to the Registrar of Companies, to the Import and Export department, or to the Shipping department, and the Legislative Council has no opportunity of expressing its opinion on them. One case is worth mentioning, Hongkong, for there are two additional on the Executive Council of that Colony, whereas here all the members are official. Mr. Alabaster's criticisms were directed in Hongkong to proposed regulations under the Places of Public Entertainment Regulation Ordinance, which were submitted to the Legislative Council as a matter of grace, and not as they should have been as a matter of right. The *Hongkong Daily Press* points out that the regulations are often a vital part of the Bill and goes on to say:

The present pernicious system seems to have grown up, like many other evils, during the war, for according to Mr. Alabaster, when the Officer administering the Government came to the Colony in 1912 the right of the Legislative Council to control the legislation of the Executive was fully recognised. In proof of this the hon. member said: "One of the first Ordinances which you put your hand to as Officer Administering the Government was Ordinance No. 19 of 1912 which contained a provision in this form:—The Governor-in-Council may make regulations which shall be subject to the approval of, and shall not come into force unless confirmed by, the Legislative Council." The very next Ordinance in 1912 contained a similar provision. The war is over now and the excuse for hasty legislation has disappeared. The appetite for power, however, grows with eating, and authority is reluctant to relinquish the privileges with which Patriotism endowed it. So we find that, although ready to make concessions, the Officer Administering the Government has no intention of departing from the principle to which objection is very properly raised. That represents the advance which democracy has made in this Colony as the result of the world upheaval."

MUTINY AT SEA.

CAPTAIN WOUNDED AND OFFICERS IN IRONS.

An extraordinary story of mutiny at sea, with the captain injured, officers in irons, and the crew drunk, is reported by the oil-tanker *War Khan*, which received an S.O.S. calling for help from an unknown vessel whose crew had mutinied and had attacked the captain and officers.

The *War Khan* at once altered course and, sighting the vessel, asked what assistance was required. To this there was no response. In the circumstances the captain sent an armed boat's crew to board the other ship. When they got on board they found the crew drunk. Some of the officers were in irons and the captain was in his cabin in a badly injured condition. Assistance was given him, the officers were released, and the mutineers placed in irons.

A portion of the armed crew then returned and reported how matters stood. The captain of the *War Khan* thereupon sent a navigating officer and three firemen on board to help work the ship to Brest, to which port she was bound. The name of the vessel was so mutilated in course of transmission (the message was picked up by the Queenstown Station) as to be undecipherable.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.
EASTERN NATIONS' POSITION.

In the House of Commons, on August 15th, Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy asked Mr. Barnes to what extent the principles laid down in the Covenant of the League of Nations as governing the conditions of labour were intended to apply to non-European nations, including the Japanese, who were parties to the covenant, and to possessions which were not fully self-governing, including India, particularly in relation to the adoption of an eight-hour day and weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, the right of association for lawful purposes, and the abolition of child labour.

Mr. Barnes: I presume the honourable and gallant member is referring in particular to Article 17 of the Peace Treaty. The principles for regulating labour conditions in industrial communities which the article lays down are intended to be as far as possible of general application; but I would remind him that the preamble to the article specially recognises that the differences of climate, habits, and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition makes strict uniformity between all countries difficult of immediate attainment. Article 406 of the Treaty provides that the International Labour Conference in framing recommendations or draft conventions for the regulation of labour conditions shall have regard to the special circumstances of those countries, and shall suggest the modifications (if any) which may be required to meet their case. The nature of these modifications will, of course, depend upon the circumstances of each case. The question, therefore, to which the countries mentioned can adopt the principles of Articles 17 is a matter which has to be worked out at the International Labour Conference. In regard to the question of the eight-hours day or forty-eight hours' week, which is to be considered by the first conference in October, the organising committee which is making preparations for the conference has invited the States in question to indicate the equivalent limitation of the hours of work which is considered suitable in the special circumstances of their countries. The representative of India, I may say that India is not in the same category as the other non-governing Colonies which are mentioned, because India is regarded as, and is a matter of fact, a full member of the League of Nations and of the Labour Organisation.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy: When this conference meets in October, will representatives of Indian organised labour be invited to attend?

Mr. Barnes: Certainly. That is to say, if there is organised labour in India. If there is not, the Indian Government will select representatives.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy: Then Indian labour will not select its representatives?

Mr. Barnes: No; not in that case.

Colonel W. Thomas (Lab. Glasgow): Will Japan send delegates to the conference?

Mr. Barnes: Yes, exactly as in the case of India or that of any other country. If there is organised labour labour will be represented through that organisation. If there is not, then the Government will select the representatives.

Major Hills (C.D., Durham): Will the Japanese Government be represented?

Mr. Barnes: The Japanese Government has been invited by Washington, and I assume it will be there as a member of the League of Nations.

JAPAN'S NAVAL ESTIMATES.

According to Japanese papers the Government has decided to build two battle-cruisers and twenty-two other warships commencing the next fiscal year, and the estimates for these ships will be submitted to the next session of the Diet for approval (says the *Japan Advertiser*). The battle-cruisers will be of the 40,000-ton class and their cost of construction is estimated at ¥120,000,000; three light-cruisers will be of 5,000 tons each and the cost ¥27,000,000; six destroyers of 800 tons each at ¥9,000,000; 12 submarines of 1,000 tons each at ¥30,000,000; and three river gun-boats at ¥2,250,000 the total cost of construction amounting to ¥188,850,000. The disbursement of the above-mentioned expenditure is to be spread over three years from the next fiscal year and the building of two 40,000-ton battle-cruisers is for the purpose of completing the eight-and-eight squadron which has been decided upon by Japanese as necessary for the defence of the country.

TRAINING YOUNG PATRIOTS.

Sir Ernest Flower, chairman of the Junior Branch of the Primrose League, has issued an appeal to all habitations which have not yet done so to organise a junior branch. The junior branch which is being reconstructed, and is an integral part of Primrose League work, is capable of great development, its chief concern at the moment being to show how every boy and girl can do his or her part in repairing the ravages of war, and bringing back prosperity to the country. In the junior branches there is just the kind of organisation which is capable of attuning the mind of the rising generation to a true spirit of patriotism. Not only do they inculcate among their members, honour, truth, loyalty, thrift, and civility, but where properly worked they are the centre of much social activity; musical and choral competitions, dancing, gymnastic, and play-acting being features of the programmes which are being continually arranged for the children.

The grand council have appointed Miss Muriel Brown secretary to the junior branch of the league. Miss Brown was educated at Skipton High School and Newnham College, Cambridge, where she obtained honours in both parts of the historical tripos.

A WILL CASE AT SHANGHAI.

ESTATE OF THE LATE S. D. SASSOON.

In H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, Shanghai, on October 2nd, His Honour Sir Haviland de Saumarez (Judge) heard a petition by Albert Howard for an order that the grant of Probate under the will of the late Sassoon David Sassoon, made respectively on July 14th, 1867, and May 12th, 1888, be recalled by the Court.

His Honour prefaced his judgment by saying that the matter had given him a considerable amount of difficulty, and he had made certain inquiries in the Registry and the archives of the Court, on which he had been able to come to certain conclusions. Proceeding with the judgment, His Honour said:—The present application is by motion made on behalf of the representative of the estate of S. D. Sassoon to recall two grants of Probate of his will which were made in England.

Mr. Sassoon died in 1887, leaving landed property in Shanghai and a small amount of personally representing rent accrued due on this property. The Registrar claims an *ad valorem* fee of 3 per cent. on the value of the property at the time of death, which claim is resisted save as regards the personally, hence this application.

The fee in question is No. 49 in the Table and reads:—On probate or administration where the value of the estate is above £1,000, 3 per cent. It is payable under Rule 2 of the China (Court Fees) Rules of Court, 1911, which provides that "the fees specified in the schedule to these rules shall be paid in all proceedings commenced after the publication of these rules." The rule is made by the Judge of this Court under article 119 of the China Order in Council, 1901, which gives him power to prescribe and enforce the fees to be taken in respect of any proceedings under the Order.

The application for recalling is made under Article 14 of the Foreign Jurisdiction (Probates) Order in Council, 1908, and is accompanied by an affidavit as provided in Article 5 giving particulars of the deceased person's estate and effects, within the limits of the principal order, and stating the "personality" at £1,477.12.2 and the "reality" at £25,000.12.2; it, however, claims that the former figure is liable to duty. The use of the word "reality" in the affidavit is of somewhat doubtful accuracy; is just, however, to this extent, viz: that it emphasizes the fact that at the time of Mr. Sassoon's death it was not personal estate, nor deemed to be such (see the China Order in Council, 1901, art. 103).

Probate on property of this class in China appears at the time of Mr. Sassoon's death to have been charged with the prescribed fee, if it was included in the inventory of a deceased person's estate. But in the year 1885 the charge directed that it should not, in future be levied. It must be taken that in his view it was not leviable in 1887 any more than it was in 1885, and it was not levied again until after the Order of 1901 was passed.

It is not necessary for me to consider this action, but it is apparent from it that what was considered the better opinion was that when land appeared in the particulars of an estate it was not charged with an *ad valorem* fee because it was not personal estate. Further, whilst it is clear from a consideration of articles 50 and 63 of the China Order in Council, 1901, that it was not necessary to obtain probate of a will of immovable property, it would seem from articles 57 and 58 that the probate jurisdiction of the Court extended to immovables and they were often included in the particulars of the estate, and I am informed that there are instances of their having been dealt with by the personal representative. If this is so the fee was calculated not on the estate in respect of which probate or administration was granted, but on that on which probate, viz: the personality.

The fee payable on probate or letters of administration was one prescribed by rule of Court and its amount was calculated on the value of the personality before 1905 and of the whole estate since that date. The rate depended upon the terms of one or another of the Acts granting stamp duty until the same date and since that time on a scale which, though it remains the same as it was in amount, contains no reference to any Act of Parliament. It is a fee based on previous fees levied for the same purpose for forty years, and it has itself been levied for nearly fifteen.

I have already cited the words of the Order in Council under which the present fee-table is made; the provision under which that of 1905 was made is contained in article 127 of the Order of that year which provides that, the Judge of the Supreme Court may make rules for the regulation amongst other things of fees in civil cases. Such rules required the approval of one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. There is no power to tax the estates of British subjects in either the first or last of the two Orders which enable the Judge to prescribe fees. The fee must, in my opinion, be a fee attaching to the probate or letters themselves as it is expressed to be, for if it is an impost on property passing on death it would appear to be *ultra vires*. It is much too late to say that a fee, which has been levied without challenge for 65 years which has been prescribed in one form or another by different Judges and approved by different Secretaries of State, is not one which was contemplated by the provision which placed the rule-making power in the hands of the Judge and made it subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

The result is that an application to recall under article 14 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Probates Order in Council, 1908, must be supported by an affidavit under article 5 giving particulars of the deceased person's estate in China, and the 48 must be paid on the full amount of the particulars of the Estate, whether movable or immovable. In view, however, of the practice before April 1st, 1905, the date on which the Order of 1904 came into

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JAPAN'S POSITION IN CHINA.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES UNNECESSARY.

In view of the Japanese Cabinet's recent decision to join the new China loan group only if Manchuria and Mongolia are placed outside its sphere, the opinion of Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, governor of the Bank of Japan, that Japan can successfully compete with the other Powers without special economic privileges is interesting, observes the *Times-Pacific*.

Mr. Inouye, who was until recently president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, gives his views in an article in a leading Tokyo periodical under the caption "Can't Japan compete with other nations in China without special privileges?" Mr. Inouye believes that progressive Japan can compete fairly successfully with other nations in China, Manchuria and Mongolia without having any special privileges. Thanks to the war, Japan, he says, was enabled firmly to establish her trade in China, and with Germany and Russia almost entirely out of the field, and with England and America situated far from China, there is every reason to believe that Japan will be dominant in China even though competing with these nations on an equal footing. He emphasizes this contention by giving the trade returns for 1918 which were as follows:—

IMPORTS TO CHINA.

Japan	¥ 500,570,000
Hongkong	384,350,000
England	118,250,000
America	139,068,000

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Japan	¥ 419,677,000
Hongkong	277,272,000
England	59,873,000
America	182,808,000

Another evidence of Japan's commercial success in Asia is contained in the figures showing the foreign population in China. Mr. Inouye says. In 1913 there were 80,219 Japanese in China, while in 1918 the number had practically doubled. He gave more particulars of the foreign population in 1918 as follows:—

Nationalities	Number
Japanese	159,300
Russians	59,779
British	7,953
Americans	5,766
Portuguese	2,417
Germans	2,631
French	2,930
Austrians	278
Other nations	3,213
Total	344,527

In the matter of the proposed joint investment by the bankers of the leading nations in China, Mr. Inouye writes. Japan, should consider this from a broad and far-reaching standpoint. When investments are properly made in the railways, mines and various industries in order to exploit China's natural resources it will not only be China, but also Japan which will be greatly benefited in the future. Hitherto, the principal nations have had their own spheres of activities both for political and economic purposes, and as a result China's development has been slow. That a strong banking syndicate has been formed with an object of jointly investing in China is most welcome and all the troubles hitherto resulting from these sources will be eliminated.

Concerning the formation of this banking syndicate some people in this country advance a theory providing for the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia. This is a thoroughly mistaken idea, inasmuch as the proposed syndicate is merely an economic organization aimed at making joint investments; briefly speaking, to co-operate for the future welfare and happiness of China. Japan's special political privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia are fully recognized by the Powers and it is not necessary for Japan to seek economic privileges, too. Opinions are often expressed among the people here in favour of acquiring as many railway concessions as possible.

It is, of course, advantageous from the standpoint of both political and economic reasons to have railway in China. However, no matter whether they are built by England, America or France, Japan uses the railways in China more than any other nation, and it is, therefore, not a matter of great consequence whether these railways be owned by Japan or not. We must look upon such matters from a broader and higher standpoint.

force the applicant is not bound to include what was not personal property, if the deceased person died before that date but the probate, recalling or letters will not in such case give the applicant a right to deal with any property of the deceased in China which is not included in the affidavit.

There is a further question as to interest, which has not been argued and which does not seem to have arisen under the Registrar's demand for a fee. The answer is so clear that I think I can safely give a direction in the matter. It does not seem to me possible to say that interest can be charged on money before that money is due; if as a result of the judgment a fee is payable other than that on the personality which it is admitted should have been paid at the date of Mr. Sassoon's death, it is payable in respect of property as to which there was no necessity to obtain probate, before 1905, and it is not covered by the word property in article 104 of the China Order in Council, 1901, there was, therefore, never at any time any duty to obtain probate in respect of it. No money was ever due to the Court before the present application was made, and there is nothing on which interest is payable.

In reply to Mr. Lipson Ward, (counsel for applicant), His Lordship said that he would allow him to replace the affidavit with another one.

Mr. Ward: Your Lordship's direction will be that if my clients swear another affidavit including real personality as in the case of people who died before the Order in Council of 1905, probate will be recalled on that affidavit.

His Lordship:—Yes. You understand my ruling is that probate in such a case will not give applicant a right to deal with any property of deceased in China which is not included in the affidavit.

H.K. Daily News.

SPORTS
LAWN BOWLS.

TAIKOO DEFEAT THE SHANGHAI TEAM.

The Shanghai bowlers met with a defeat yesterday at the hands of the best four which the Taikoo Club could put up. The game was not so exciting as the two previous matches were, and the visitors' display was, on the whole, disappointing. The Taikoo players, on the other hand, showed their best form.

Taikoo obtained the lead by scoring a point in the first end, and kept in front till the fourteenth ball had been played, when the score stood 9 all. Taikoo showed the way again to the seventeenth end, when Shanghai again drew level. Taikoo made victory sure by scoring 5 points in the nineteenth end, and finally, won by 7 points, the score standing as follows: Taikoo, 21 points; Shanghai, 14 points.

The scores were as follows:—

TAIKOO.			SHANGHAI.		
Hand.	Shots.	Total.	Shots.	Total.	
1	1	1	0	0	
2	1	1	1	1	
3	1	1	1	1	
4	1	1	1	1	
5	1	1	1	1	
6	2	2	1	1	
7	1	1	1	1	
8	1	1	1	1	
9	1	1	1	1	
10	0	0	1	1	
11	0	0	1	1	
12	1	1	1	1	
13	0	0	1	1	
14	0	0	1	1	
15	3	3	1	1	
16	0	0	1	1	
17	0	0	1	1	
18	1	1	1	1	
19	5	5	0	0	
20	2	2	1	1	
21	0	0	1	1	

Shanghai meet the Civil Service, on the Civil Service rinks, to-day, and will play the Police, on the latter's rinks, at Happy Valley, to-morrow.

On Saturday, the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association are entertaining the visitors to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel.

CRICKET.

A "Garrison" trial match, with a view to selecting a representative team to play against the Club on Monday next, took place on the Military ground, Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon, between teams selected from "Officers" and "Other Ranks," the first-named being captained by Col. Humphrey, D.D.M.S., and the "Others" by C.Q.M.S. Talfourd. The Officers won by 16 runs. On paper, the "Officers" looked like having things all their own way. They got the "Others" out for 60, and then made 67 runs for the loss of six wickets. As the teams were playing 12 men a-side it seemed that the Officers would double the score made by their opponents, but Connor, after having 7 runs knocked off his bowling, took the last 6 wickets for a total of four only. Scores:—

OTHER RANKS.

C.Q.M.S. Talfourd, c Davies, b Edwards, 4	
Corpl. Mann, b Davies, 4	
Corpl. Horrocks, b Edwards, 0	
Gr. Perkins, b Davies, 6	
C.S.M. Heath, run out, 4	
Serge. Athorne, b Davies, 1	
C.Q.M.S. White, c Cavanaugh, b Edwards, 7	
Pte. Finer, b Davies, 1	
Serge. Connor, b Davies, 6	
Pte. Rhodes, b Cavanaugh, 6	
Gr. Baines, b Cavanaugh, 2	
Gr. Middleton, not out, 2	
Extras, 6	
Total, 69	

Bowling.

Davies, 15	1	33	5
Edwards, 12	3	28	3
Cavanaugh, 2.3	1	2	2

OFFICERS.

Col. Humphrey, b Baines, 7	
Capt. Gray, c Perkins, b Baines, 23	
Col. Coley, c Baines, 13	
Maj. Edwards, c Mann, b Athorne, 3	
Lt. Cavanaugh, c Connor, 15	
Capt. Murray, c Horrocks, b Baines, 3	
Capt. Davies, stpl. Mann, b Connor, 4	
Pte. Bundle, c Horrocks, b Connor, 0	
Lt. Gray, not out, 11	
Capt. Oliver, c Athorne, b Connor, 0	
Lt. Larcom, stpl. Mann, b Connor, 0	
Cpl. Green, b Connor, 1	
Total, 85	

Bowling.

Baines, 12	2	32	4
Athorne, 8	2	31	1
Connor, 5.1	0	31	5
Horrocks, 1	0	9	0

HONGKONG C.C. v. THE GARRISON.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club versus the Garrison on Monday next, commencing at 10 a.m.:—
C. H. Baker, R. Brand, P. H. Cobb, A. A. Claxton (capt.), E. W. Day, A. L. Gace, E. Lammer, E. J. R. Mitchell, A. B. Raworth, J. Stalker, and R. P. Thurlfield. Reserve: C. W. H. Johnston.

THE "CHIEFOO" CASE.
CONVICTION RE-AFFIRMED AT THE MARINE COURT.

On the application of Mr. C. H. Lyson, for the defendants, Capt. Basil Taylor, R.N., Marine Magistrate, heard yesterday, for the second time the case in which Tam Kwai and Li Chin, engineers, were charged with having unlawfully neglected their duties and impeded the navigation of the s.s. "Chiefoo" on the high sea on August 21st and 22nd.

When this case was heard for the first time the Magistrate convicted both defendants and sentenced them to 12 weeks' hard labour each. On that occasion, Capt. Foyn, the master of the "Chiefoo," said that, while on a voyage from Fremantle to Hongkong and 170 miles south of this port, the ship struck a typhoon. He told the first defendant that he must keep a good head of steam, and he replied: "I can't do it." Next day (August 23rd) the engine stopped, and, when witness expostulated, the first defendant only laughed. He said that everybody refused duty, and he suggested that the ship put in somewhere for shelter. The Captain replied he could not go anywhere without steam, and the defendant replied that in that case they must wait for better weather. The first defendant's excuse to the Magistrate was that the ship was rolling too much and the firemen could not stand the water coming down from above. He could not keep up steam, though they were doing all they could. There was nothing wrong with the boiler.

Yesterday, Captain Foyn said that the "Chiefoo" was a steady boat and did not roll heavily in the storm. When she left Fremantle the cargo of sandalwood was loaded so that the ship was level, but during the voyage the engineers burnt coal only from the bunkers on one side with the result that the ship listed.

August 21st, the engineers stopped the engine, because there was water in the engine-room. They did not pump the water out, so it had to be done by the sailors after the typhoon. The water in the engine-room was not hot. The steamer arrived at Hongkong on August 25th, and, on the same day, he went to the office, and, in the course of his report, asked for a European engineer on the trip back to Australia. They had endeavoured to get a European, but one man they had selected wanted \$375, whereas the Company was willing to pay only \$300. On one occasion, when the office dismissed the whole of the Chinese engineers, witness asked that the chief engineer be taken back. The first defendant was much better than the previous engineers. Witness resigned from the Company because the Company refused to pay sufficient salary to attract a European engineer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beavis, witness said he had had trouble with the defendant on two previous occasions, one of Fremantle and other at Singapore.

The mate said the ship listed heavily during the typhoon, and was sometimes rolling badly. At no time did the engine stop completely. When there was not sufficient steam to "turn the engine over" he went down to ask the engineers to put on more steam, and when the engineers refused to do so he told them that if the ship went down it would be their fault. No one on board had sleep or food for two days during the typhoon. When the ship came to Hongkong he resigned. He did this to save his life, because he did not want to risk it by going to sea again under such conditions with a Chinese engineer. An effort to obtain a European engineer was abortive, because the Company was not prepared to pay sufficient salary.

Tam Kwai, the first defendant, said the typhoon was so fierce that water came into the engine-room from above. When the water, which was hot, was at the level of the boiler door he went up and told the captain that the coal was all wet. The captain asked him to get up more steam and both he and the other men in the engine-room worked their hardest, not only to get coal into the stoke-hold but also to pump the water out. The mate spent two hours in the engine-room, superintending his men at work. The mate promised them all a day's pay each as a bonus if they did their very best. He did not suggest to the captain that they should put into some port for safety.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beavis, witness said it was his duty to keep the engine-room clear of water. He used two pumps in trying to get the water out, but without avail. He did not refuse to do his duty; he did his best in the circumstances. Kwan Pan Kong, manager of the Wo Lung S.S. Co., said that when the "Chiefoo" (Continued at foot of next column.)

COUPLE CHARGED WITH HARBOURING A GIRL.
MAN WHO POSED AS HER HUSBAND.

A few weeks ago the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs received a report from a village that an unmarried girl had been kidnapped. Detectives were sent to investigate, and succeeded in discovering the place where the girl was imprisoned. A man and woman living in the house were arrested, and they were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with harbouring an unmarried girl, aged fifteen years, in a boarding-house without the consent of her parents.

The man blamed the woman. He said the woman asked him to pose as the girl's husband, otherwise they would not be able to take the girl out of the colony. It was the proper thing to do, as the girl was without parents and the woman intended to take her as a wife to her uncle living in the village.

Mr. Smith remanded the case.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

WOMAN CHOPPED AND SCALDED.

A frenzied outburst of jealousy on the part of a husband caused him to chop his wife and then scald her with boiling water. The woman has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital when she lies in a serious condition. The husband was arrested by the Police and charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. N. L. Smith, with wounding and cutting his wife.

It appears that the woman, who was rather attractive to Chinese eyes, had a large circle of male admirers. This incensed the husband, who spoke to her about it on several occasions. The woman took no notice, and, as a result, the man went home on Tuesday night, attacked her while she lay in bed, and then upset a kettle of boiling water over her.

Mr. Smith remanded the case for a week.

HONGKONG'S NUISANCES.

COOLIES FINED \$1 EACH.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, six coolies were charged with causing a disturbance opposite the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Offices.

Sergeant Marks stated that this was one of Hongkong's perennial nuisances. The coolies congregated under the veranda of the office and made an unruly noise. The boatmen and coolies were allowed the privilege of lying alongside the Praya near Blake Pier, but they insisted on going under verandas and causing a disturbance. Two of the defendants actually sat on the steps of the C.P.O.S. offices and were driven away. They returned a few minutes later, however, and insisted on sitting down.

Mr. Smith fined each defendant \$1 and advised them to tell their friends not to sit under verandas in future.

came to Hongkong the master reported to him that they had encountered a typhoon; also that the engineer had refused on one occasion to get up steam, giving the excuse that there was too much water in the engine-room. At that time the captain had no intention of charging the defendants with neglect of duty.

Mr. Lyson said that when the case was first heard the log-book should have been produced.

The Magistrate said it was in evidence that the official log had been destroyed in the typhoon. Besides, the vessel being Chinese, the British authorities really had no power to order the captain to keep a log at all.

Mr. Lyson pointed out that Capt. Foyn had made no complaint till September 6th, by which time the Company had failed in their attempts to get a European engineer. He thought the captain was biased in his action towards the defendants. He asked that the case be dismissed, as the defendants had already suffered imprisonment.

Capt. Taylor said the only new evidence was that of the greater—as to how the water came in through the gratings above the stoke-hold. These gratings had lids but evidently, through carelessness, these had been allowed to be destroyed. The original decision was confirmed. The defendants were ordered to pay the gaol charges out of the wages due to them.

THEFT OF A HOSPITAL.
EVERYTHING REMOVED EXCEPT THE WALLS.

A few years ago the Tung Wah Hospital Committee erected a small-pox hospital on the hills at Yau-mat. For a time the institution flourished, and then it gradually fell into desuetude until finally even the caretaker of the premises was removed from office. The premises became the prey of a flock of human vultures, who commenced by removing the fittings and ended by taking away the doors and windows to use them as firewood. The Police were advised of what was going on and set a couple of detectives to watch. On Tuesday evening two men, one of whom carried two baskets filled with odds and ends, were seen coming out of the premises. When the Police appeared, the man carrying the baskets dropped them and ran. The other man was arrested, and in his possession were found a couple of chisels and a hatchet. These two men attempted to smash up the incinerator, which had been used for the destruction of patients' clothing.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, when charged with the larceny of the fittings, the defendant blamed his companion, who had escaped.

Mr. Smith remarked that it was rather a temptation for erring humanity to leave an empty house open so that anyone could enter and take what he liked. He sentenced the defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.

STEALING BLANKETS.

A DISHONEST SALESMAN.

A Chinese salesman employed by the Wing On Co. was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing a pair of blankets belonging to the firm and with giving a wrong name and address when pawning one.

Defendant admitted giving a wrong name and address to the pawnbroker but said it was due to a mistake on his part. He denied stealing the blankets, which, he declared, belonged to a friend who had left them with him for safe-keeping.

This friend, when called as a witness for the defence, stated that he knew defendant but denied all knowledge of the blankets.

Mr. Smith sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

HOUSE-BOYS' CONSPIRACY.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese houseboy was charged with stealing jewellery to the value of \$165 from his master.

Defendant stated that he and another boy held a conference and decided to steal the jewellery and leave for Canton. They intended to sell the jewellery and start a business with the proceeds.

Inspector Brazil stated that the jewellery and the house-boy were both missing on Tuesday night, and a report was made to the Police. All the steamers leaving for Canton that night were visited, and defendant was discovered with the jewellery in his pocket. The other boy had disappeared.

Mr. Smith sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

OPIUM CASES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, an Annamite was charged, on remand, with being in unlawful possession of 17 ticals of opium.

The defendant was arrested on a steamer which came from Haiphong, and the drug was concealed in a girdle tied round his waist. When he was fined \$1,500 by Mr. Lindsell, he asked to be allowed to communicate with his friends on the steamer in an endeavour to raise the money. His request was granted.

The Police executed a search warrant on a house in West Point and discovered 40 ticals of prepared opium concealed in the cockloft. The principal tenant, a woman, was arrested, and was fined \$4,000 at the Magistracy, yesterday, for unlawful possession of the drug.

CLOTHES AND COFFEE.

While in the Army I was accompanied by a sergeant that, to hear him talk, was one of the brainiest men Uncle Sam had hired. On pass one Sunday, in a certain town, a young woman we met on the street asked us if we cared to go to her house and have a cup of coffee. On arriving we were introduced to her mother, who made excuses in regard to her appearance. She remarked, "I'll go and put on the percolator." The sergeant said, "O, you look all right the way you are."

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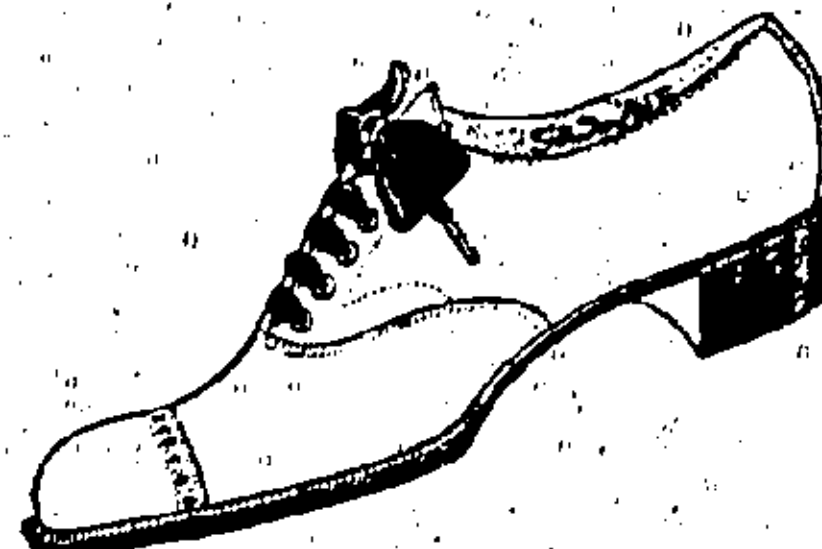
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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.
PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be Open for all purpose till Noon on MONDAY, OCTOBER 13TH. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on that day.
C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, October 8th, 1919. [1363]

DANCING.
PALACE HOTEL.

THE Band of U.S.M.S. "Nile" will play at the above Hotel on THURSDAY, Oct. 9th.
Commencing 7.30 P.M.
DANCING 9 P.M.
[1364]

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFINS FOR THE SEASON 1918-1920.

THE Lists in connection with the above are now posted at the Race Course and the Hongkong Club.
COY. PER PONY Hongkong \$300.-cfl.
The lists will positive close on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1919.
By Order,
G. W. GEGG,
Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, October 8th, 1919. [1365]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CHAMPIONSHIP. Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR has kindly given a Cup for the runner up.
JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP. The first round in this competition has been extended to MONDAY, OCTOBER 13TH.
MIXED FOUR SOME COMPETITION. At 12 noon on MONDAY, OCTOBER 13TH, 18 holes against Bogey—Twice round the First Nine holes of the RELIEF COURSE. Couples to arrange their own games.
Post Entries \$2 each couple—Prizes will be provided out of the entrance money.
Conditions of play will be posted at Fanling.
Hongkong, October 8th, 1919. [1366]

WANTED.

BY Old Established Firm in South of China. ASSISTANT who is conversant with the inspection of Raw Silk.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1367]

WANTED.

CAN anyone recommend a GOOD COOK?
Apply—
Box No 1368, Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1368]

TO LET.

NO. 4, Conduit Road, 8 ROOMS and out-houses. Possession November 1st.
Apply to—
F. M. GUTIERREZ,
"The Bird Cage,"
or at
Messrs. SKEWAN TOMES & CO.
[1369]

TO LET, FURNISHED.

NO. 12A, THE PRINCE, for 18 months from about November 1st, next. Six Rooms, Radiators, Grass Lawn, Tennis Court.
Apply—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1360]

TO LET, FURNISHED.

FIVE-ROOMED VILLA, at Kowloon.
Apply—
Box 362,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1362]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 43, "STOWFORD, No. 5," Bonham Road, in excellent condition.
Address—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1369]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1370]

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 10th day of October, 1919, at Noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 24th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated the 8th day of September, 1919, Hongkong.
By Order of the Board,
G. RAPP,
Secretary.

[1303]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at the Club House, North Point on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1919, at 5.30 P.M. and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held at the Club House on FRIDAY OCTOBER 10TH, at 5.45 P.M.

BUSINESS—
As posted in the Club House.
A Luncheon for the conveniences of Members will leave Statue Pier on FRIDAY, at 5 p.m.
R. E. MACDOUGALL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, October 2nd, 1919. [1339]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FORTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11TH 1919, commencing at 8.30 P.M. The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, October 8th, 1919. [1340]

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 11th day of OCTOBER, 1919, at 12.30 O'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1919.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 1st to 11th, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [122]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Manager, Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., LTD., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 11th to October 31st, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, October 2nd, 1919. [1330]

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER of the above Company will be CLOSED from 29th September to 17th October, 1919, both days inclusive.
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Register.
Hongkong, September 29th, 1919. [1311]

FOUND.

FOUND in Kowloon at 7 A.M. on Sunday morning, a BRINDLE BULL BITCH, owner please apply to—
BANKER & CO.
[1350]

BUNKER COAL

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE ONLY BRITISH COAL ON THE HONGKONG MARKET.

THIS COAL is imported direct from the Mines in British North Borneo. It is a high-class Steam Coal, very economical, and equal to Best Japanese Lump. It is easy burning, of high calorific value, and equally suitable for Marine or Land Boilers.
Prices on application to—
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Sole Agents,
THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD.
[1257]

FOR SALE

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 121, Ten Acres, 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.
Apply—
LOXLEY & CO.,
York Buildings.
[1255]

INTIMATIONS

G. R. R.

NOTICE.

LL Persons, with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [40]

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, with a First-class Commercial House experience, particularly in Export, is open to immediate engagement. Excellent References.
Apply—
Box 1351,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1351]

TO BE SOLD.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY KNOWN AS INLAND LOTS NOS. 1247 and 1262 VICTORIA, HONGKONG TOGETHER WITH THE MESSUAGES, ERECTIONS AND BUILDINGS THEREON.

INLAND LOT No. 1247 contains a total area of about 24,955 square feet. Inland Lot No. 1262 contains a total area of about 33,348 square feet.
INLAND LOT No. 1247 is held for the residue of a term of 99 years having about 935 years unexpired and Inland Lot No. 1262 is also held for the residue of a term of 99 years also having about 935 years unexpired.
The purchaser will buy the Lots subject to a Lease for 5 years from the First day of October, 1919, at rent of \$6.50 per calendar month. The vendors will, if the purchaser desires, give twelve months' notice to determine this Lease in accordance with the terms of such Lease.

The purchaser will also buy the above properties subject to a Mortgage for \$187,000 with interest at 8% per annum repayable on the 8th June, 1920.
The above-mentioned Lease and Mortgage can be inspected at the Offices of the undersigned Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HAZELTON before Noon on FRIDAY, the 31st day of October, 1919, at which time all Tenders will be opened and the properties deemed to be sold to the Tenderer whose Tender shall be approved of and accepted by the undersigned Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HAZELTON on behalf of the Vendors whose Agents DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HAZELTON reserve the right to accept such Tender as they please. No Tender will be considered if it is not as much as or more than the reserve price. The reserve price will be fixed by DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HAZELTON prior to the opening of the Sealed Tenders but they shall be under no liability to disclose same.

The Tenderer whose Tender is accepted as aforesaid shall forthwith pay to the undersigned Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HAZELTON ten per cent of the purchase price as a deposit in accordance with and subject to the terms of the aforesaid Contract.

Dated the 8th day of October, 1919.
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HAZELTON,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Victoria, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Vendors.
[1243]

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2931.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from The Concerned.

will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (THURSDAY), October 9th, 1919, at 1.15 P.M., at his Sales Room,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS:

Ward-robes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-chairs, Curios, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboards, Napkins, Tablecloths, Hat-stands and a long line of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, October 6th, 1919. 248

THE CALL FOR ECONOMY

and

THE COST OF LIVING.

To those who realise the urgent necessity for greater economy and to those who are confronted with the great problem of the increased cost of living, we would suggest that one of the foremost factors in reducing expenses is the intelligent and consistent cultivation of home gardens.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Vegetable and Flower Seeds,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 691. [1253]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
THE PREMIER
SCOTCH
OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED
BY ITS
EXCELLENT QUALITY
NOT BY EXPENSIVE
WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG. 12

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, October 9th, 1919.

CHINA AND OPIUM CULTIVATION.

Very unconvincing is the reply of the Chinese Government to the complaints made by the British and American Governments last April regarding the recrudescence of poppy cultivation in the country. Reports from the Governors of eleven provinces are embodied in the reply. One or two of these may be taken as correctly recording the conditions in the territory under their jurisdiction, but the majority describe a state of affairs which is opposed to common knowledge. The written statements represent an evasion of the facts which will deceive no one—not even the Government which called for them—and it will be surprising indeed if the British and American Governments express satisfaction with the reply. Kiangsu takes credit for "constant zeal" in striving for the suppression of opium, and it may be admitted that the report from this province gives a better impression than most of the country. Anhui seems to be satisfied with the uniform reports rendered by officials who co-operated with magistrates to the effect that where poppy was found growing it was cut down. It candidly admits a slight recurrence of opium-growing in certain districts, but declares that immediate steps have been taken to suppress it. Fukien pleads guilty to several unscrupulous people in the lower districts having planted poppy, but magistrates declare that the cultivation has been destroyed. Stern measures were adopted, the land being confiscated in some cases and the offenders severely punished, so that the "people have quaked with fear, and many, because of their fear of punishment, have reformed and of their own volition have uprooted the poppy and cleared the fields." This has obviously been written for the consumption of the Government. Its accuracy will be questioned by not a few. Hunan officials, like the others, were instructed "to make zealous endeavours" to suppress the illicit

cultivation. The Governor makes the following interesting observation: "I have the honour to observe that Hunan is a great agricultural district and hardly suitable for growing opium." He is emphatic that no opium has been grown in his province, and adds that officials "will not dare to be lax in such an important matter." Shensi brazenly declares that at the end of June the province was clear. Here, again, there is an elaborate account of the instructions issued which, for reasons best known to the provincial authorities, are not carried out. No province more flagrantly defies the opium suppression laws of the country than Shansi. Szechuan evades the real point by repeating the instructions issued by the Civil Governor. Yunnan, which is known to cultivate opium extensively, informs Peking that the investigators who were sent out returned with the statement that no opium cultivation was noticed. Fengtien asserts that in recent years not a single poppy plant has raised its head in the province, but, as regards the sale of the drug, "unscrupulous merchants" have devised clever methods and resort to the railway zone, where they cannot be captured by Chinese officials. The assurance is added, however, that, as a result of an agreement with the Japanese, the trade has been broken, and the belief is entertained that, as instructions to act energetically will be issued in the future, the whole matter will be ended satisfactorily. Kirin is candidly pessimistic. It confesses that the number of opium-growers in the north-east forests is legion and fears that improvement is impossible unless an army is despatched to deal with them. As the army has been transferred in consequence of the removal of General Meng it "has no time" for the suppression of opium. Heilungkiang, also, takes a gloomy view of the situation. Inhabitants of the hill country disregard the laws of the land by growing opium, and, being in possession of rifles, offer armed resistance. Nevertheless, measures to cope with this situation have been taken, and good results have already been reported. Sinkiang claims to be free except for that which may come across the Russian border, but an understanding has been reached with Russian officials by which it is hoped to stop the transportation of opium. There is no report from Shansi, but no complaint is made regarding that province, which is, perhaps, the best governed in China. Neither is Chihli under suspicion, but there are other provinces, including Kwangtung, not mentioned in the reply that do not enjoy such a reputation.

The hearing of the case against a Chinese charged with bringing girls to the Colony for the purpose of emigration to Bangkok has been provisionally fixed for Tuesday, October 14th. A fresh charge of kidnapping at Canton has been preferred against the man, who is believed to be working for a wealthy syndicate formed for procuring.

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China is anxious to get some of our trade, says a writer in the *Daily Mirror*. I was shown a circular written by a Chinese firm, who were anxious to get orders. The document ends: "We shall be glad stretching hands concerning our business." And there is a postscript: "You make me your eternal to receive any customers with slave for life if you give me an order."

A Chinese constable ascended to the third storey of a building in Wanchai and noticed a man in a room, feigning sleep. When shaken, the man said: "Don't disturb me, I am drunk." The constable ordered the man to accompany him to the Police-station, but the man tried to escape. A struggle ensued, the couple rolled down the stairs, received injuries, and were both removed to hospital.

The water return for September shows that 2,030,550 million gallons were stored in the City and Hill District reservoirs during the month against 2,150,041 million gallons in the corresponding month last year. The consumption per head was 27 gallons against 22.7 gallons. In the Kowloon waterworks the storage and the consumption were 352.50 million gallons and 13.4 gallons, respectively, compared with 352.50 millions gallons and 12.9 gallons in September, 1918.

Next Monday will be observed as a public holiday.

The list for subscription griffins for the ensuing season will close on November 20th.

The Band of the *Nile* will play at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, to-night. There will be dancing at 9 p.m.

The s.s. *War Trooper*, built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., will be launched at 11 a.m. on Saturday.

H.E. the Governor has signified his intention of being present at the Hongkong Gymkhana Club meeting on Saturday.

Two cases (two deaths) of enteric fever and one case (one death) of gastro-enteritis were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

A new hydro-electric plant is to be erected in Taiwan, under Government auspices, by a company capitalized at \$15,000,000.

A Chinese youth, in attempting to alight from a moving tram-car in Wanchai, yesterday, fell under the wheels and was crushed to death.

A Chinese committed suicide on Caroline Hill, on Monday afternoon, by cutting his throat with a razor. Financial difficulties are stated to have been the cause.

The annual swimming race across the Hongkong Harbour, under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club, has been fixed for Thursday next, October 16th, at 5 p.m. sharp.

There was launched, yesterday, from the shipyard of W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, the steel single-screw tug *Geoffrey Chaucer* being the second of the salvagetoys built by this firm to the order of the British Admiralty. The christening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Samson.

H.E. the Governor has consented to distribute the prizes at the conclusion of the Hongkong Defence Corps Cadet Company's sports at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday.

Mrs. T. B. Partington's raffle on behalf of the forthcoming Sale of Work for the Ministering Children's League was drawn last evening by the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E. The winning number was 7.

Six Chinese operatives of the China Sugar Refinery were seriously scalded, on Tuesday afternoon, as the result of an urn of boiling sugar falling on them. They were removed to the Tung Wah Hospital.

Los Angeles manufacturers and merchants are reported to have formed an association and decided to build eight ships to cater for their trade with the Far East. They are making Hongkong and Manila the chief ports of all of this fleet.

The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr has presented a cup to the Royal Hongkong Golf Club for the runner-up in the Championship competition. The first round of the Junior Championship has been extended to Monday next. On that day, also, a mixed foursome competition will be played over the relief course at Fanling.

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The Union—or American, British, Chinese—Club of China was inaugurated on October 2nd in quarters at the Chartered Bank Building, Shanghai. Two floors of the building are occupied, several spacious and tastefully decorated rooms being comfortably arranged for various uses, the usual Club accommodation including dining, reading and card rooms, bar, etc. The "A.B.C.," by which name it has been unofficially, and appropriately christened—begins its career with a membership of 140. Mr. J. Johnstone is the first President.

An outbreak of fire occurred on board the Bank Line str. *Minerica*, on October 2nd, at Shanghai. The ship recently arrived from New York with some 7,000 tons of cargo. The outbreak, attributed to spontaneous combustion, originated in the forward coal bunker, and the great heat generated was conveyed through the iron bulkheads, which became red hot, to cargo in the No. 2 hold, where some tons of tobacco, machinery, and railway material for the F.M.S., and kegs of nails were stored. After several hours' hard work the flames were got under control by the Fire Brigade, but not before considerable damage was done.

A STRIKE THAT FAILED.

[On Peace Day the *Daily Herald*, to mark its displeasure, printed its serial on the front page and excluded all news of the coming celebrations.]

Our Peace Day Festival success, how grievously imperilled! All news of it, with ruthlessness, banned by the *Daily Herald*! Yet ne'er was seen a braver paper. For, what is most surprising, Although the cock refused to crow, The sun would not stop rising.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 8th.

The silver market is steady.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIA.

DISTURBANCES IN MOSCOW.

HELSINGFORS, October 6th.

A telegram dated October 1st states that, during the meeting of the Communist Committee at Moscow, two bombs were thrown into the hall. Many were killed and several injured. At the subsequent obsequies, two women buried bombs on a provision. Ten Bolsheviks were killed and 25 wounded. Reprisal measures were immediately taken. All the clergy in Petrograd and Moscow have been decreed as hostages.

OVERSEAS PARCELS POST.

BEING RESUMED AFTER THE STRIKE.

LONDON, October 8th.

The Overseas parcels post is being resumed.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

FIXED FOR NOVEMBER 16TH.

PARIS, October 6th.

It is stated that the legislative elections will take place on November 16th.

BRITISH INVENTORS.

ELEVEN CLAIMANTS IN RESPECT OF TANKS.

LONDON, October 8th.

The Commission on awards to inventors is examining the cases of eleven claimants in respect of tanks.

AMERICAN STEEL STRIKE.

BOTH SIDES HOPING FOR ARBITRATION.

NEW YORK, October 6th.

The third week of the steel strike opened to-day. Some of the mills have resumed, but both sides are hoping for arbitration as suggested by the representative to the conference at Washington presided over by the Minister of Labour for the purpose of establishing a basis of agreement between Capital and Labour generally.

COL. HOUSE LEAVES PARIS.

THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PARIS, October 6th.

A Havas message says:—After calling upon M. Clemenceau during the day, Colonel House, of the American delegation at the Peace Conference, left Paris last night on his way to the United States.

He told the American newspaper correspondents that the first meeting, not of the League of Nations itself but of the Council of the League of Nations, will be held in Paris within two weeks after the Treaty of Versailles becomes effective. A provision in the Treaty makes such a meeting necessary in order to delimitate the Sarre Valley coalfield. If the United States is the third Power, to ratify the Treaty it would be possible for the Council to discuss other problems.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."] FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA.

ABANDONED.

SINGAPORE, October 8th.

The British aviators, Messrs. Rigby and Bryce, have abandoned the flight to Australia, as the conditions are impracticable.

NEW STEAMERS FOR THE K.P.M.

Eight large steamers are being constructed for the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij, of which the J.C.J.L. are the Hongkong agents.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SHANGHAI PEACE CONFERENCE.

SHANGHAI, October 6th.

Tang Shao-yi, the leader of the Southern peace delegates, has resigned. He alleges that the militarists in Canton and Peking are negotiating secretly, while the Peace Conference is merely a blind to satisfy the constitutionalists.

CANTON NEWS.

October 8th.

THE FORMATION OF A "REAL" GOVERNMENT.

The proposal to form a "real" Government has not with large support from the M.P.s, and the members of the Military Government, also, have expressed their approval of the project. It is said, however, that the election of a President will prove a difficulty as several of the leaders are endeavouring to secure the position by various devices.

After the receipt of a share of the Customs surplus by direction of the Foreign Diplomats, the Military Government propose to employ the money in the formation of a new bank.

It is reported that \$50,000 from the Customs surplus has been handed to the Civil Governor for paying his forces, who have not been received any money for several months.

PEACE PROSPECTS. In view of the increase of troops in Fukien, Commander Lun Poyik, of the 1st Squadron, has requested the Military Government to prepare either for war or peace with the Peking Government. Lun adds that owing to its refusal to change the chief of the Northern peace envoys, the Peking Government has shown itself to be implacable.

The members of the Military Government has ordered the Southern peace envoys to remain in Shanghai and to await further instructions as steps are being taken to resume the Shanghai Conference.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

As several of the new roads have been completed the Directors of the Municipal Council have ordered the opening ceremony to take place on the 10th inst.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, by request, will drive through the new roads in a motor-car, followed by other officials in rickshaws. At the conclusion of the ceremony the guests will be entertained by the Treasurer. Dinner for more than 1,000 persons has been ordered from the Victoria Hotel, Shamoon.

OMSK GOVERNMENT MUCH STRONGER THAN A MONTH AGO.

SIBERIA NOW FULLY AROUSED.

HARBIN, October 1st.

An Omsk telegram gives the following report of an interview with Count Martel, French High Commissioner in Siberia. Count Martel declared that the alarmist rumours regarding the situation of the Government at Omsk were unfounded; on the contrary the Government's position was much stronger than it had been a month ago. The Bolshevik advance had had a wonderful effect upon the population of Siberia, who, aroused from their lethargy, were, he said, flocking to the colours in an unanimous desire to support the Government in a last effort to overcome Bolshevism.

Count Martel pointed out that General Diterich's plan for forcing the enemy to retreat behind the river Tobol had brilliantly succeeded with the help of the Cossacks operating in the western sector. According to the latest wireless message from the front the enemy were in full retreat in this region and the Omsk Government troops had re-occupied Kurgan.

As regards the question of recognition of the Omsk Government the High Commissioner said that the Government might be considered to have already been recognized unofficially some time ago in view of the fact that Admiral Kolchak had been in continual negotiation with the Allied Governments. Only the serious situation at the front during the last retreat had prevented the accomplishment of the official act of recognition. Count Martel added that now that the military situation had improved, it was not impossible that official recognition would be given in the near future.

Referring to the rumours that a coup d'état was in preparation at Vladivostok, Count Martel said that they had been received with astonishment at Omsk, where they did not alarm anybody, as people knew that the plotters had no armed forces at their disposal.

Count Martel went on to say that personally he considered that an attempt to set up another government would only complicate relations between the Allied Powers and Russia. The Allies had grown to know the Omsk Government, whereas any new Government would have to pass a long test before it obtained recognition.

THE FINAL BLOW.

Count Martel further expressed the opinion that the Siberian Army was not destined to deal a final offensive blow at Bolshevism. That was the aim of General Denikin's troops, which together with the other anti-Bolshevik forces in European Russia were gradually encircling the central Soviet districts. The Siberian Army, he concluded, would help the general cause by defending Siberia and not allowing the defeated Bolsheviks to break through to the richest areas of the country.—*Reuter*.

THE IMPERIAL POSITION IN 1919.

[BY WILLIAM LANG.]

What was to be the future of the British Empire? What were to be the relations between its various parts? How were we to reconcile that which on the face of it seemed to be irreconcilable—the sovereignty, the political and economic independence of each of the parts—with the concept of an Empire presenting a united front to the world? We must have that, somehow means would be found whereby this great confederation of free nations calling itself the British Empire would work, live and develop together in the highest interests of civilization and the welfare of mankind.—*The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, July 1st, 1919.*

Before the war, the Imperial problem—that of providing a central Imperial Government, or, at all events, some more logical and adequate body for the discharge of Imperial business—was still classified as a more or less academic issue, whose solution could indefinitely be postponed without causing danger, or even grave inconvenience. At the moment of writing, however, it stands in the very forefront of the tasks that await us, not only because the old reasons for a closer and more conscious unity have been reinforced by our experience in war-time, but because new and important considerations are emphasising its urgency, and because representative Dominion statesmen have plainly stated that the present order of things cannot endure. The reality of the War has thrown into deep relief all those political inconsistencies which formed the raw material of our earlier investigations and discussions. We have witnessed the novel spectacle of an Empire, a Commonwealth, or Alliance—call it what you will—containing only one Sovereignty, and that not a Federal one; bound by the act of one Foreign Office, a national one; protected by one Navy, a national rather than an Imperial one; carrying on war primarily in defence of a treaty ratified before five out of six of the self-governing units of the Empire had reached the self-governing status much less been admitted to even a consultative voice in Foreign Affairs. It is a perplexing situation. One would say that it is a disheartening one, were it not for the fact that such a loose-knit Empire has just emerged triumphantly from the supreme test of nearly five years of war. In the wonderful good-will that existed in these years of trial, it is to be found the best hope for the future.

At home, in the days before the War, there was common ground to all parties in the argument that a redistribution of the Imperial responsibility was desirable, if only to relieve the pressure upon the overloaded Parliament at Westminster. This argument survives with greatly increased force to-day. Since 1915 no fewer than twelve new ministries have been created, and of these five are of a permanent character. It should also be observed that the general trend of political life is towards more rather than less legislation, and it is quite clear that, in the future, Parliament may expect no respite from the pressure of purely domestic business. This state of affairs has greatly strengthened the hands of those who have advocated devolution of the United Kingdom by the creation of local subordinate Parliaments for the various units which it comprises. The experience of the last five years has added many new adherents to this project, which was lately debated in the House of Commons and remitted to a "Parliamentary body for consideration and report." As the matter, in its national aspect, is at present *sub judice*, it may be inexpedient to say more of it in the meantime.

The Imperial possibilities, which have not been so clearly defined, appear to be two in number. Either the present Parliament at Westminster, relieved of its load of domestic and parochial affairs, will resume the Imperial burden with greater leisure and renewed energy, or it will give place to a representative Imperial Senate, with an Imperial Executive responsible to it for Foreign Affairs, Defence, Colonial Administration, and, probably, Imperial Trade, Transport and Communications. If the former alternative is to stand, the obvious line that criticism will take is that the Westminster House has merely postponed those domestic affairs upon which it can claim some intimate knowledge, while retaining the wider Imperial concerns upon which it is largely uninformed. Further, such a scheme makes no provision for Overseas representation, unless we are to assume that part of the plan is to be the admission of colonial members on the lines suggested by Chatham in the eighteenth century. But, if, on the other hand, the second alternative is to be adopted—and this is not infrequently held out by Dominionists as the copingstone of their statecraft—we are instantly confronted with a counsel of perfection, which, wholly admirable in conception, may prove very difficult of realisation. At once we face all the difficulties in the way of a hard and fast Federation of the British Empire, which would not be appreciably lightened by the proposed devolution of the United Kingdom, because, although it would place certain units upon an approximate equality—for example, Scotland, Ireland and Australia—England would still remain, for generations to come, paramount in population, wealth and influence, unless, of course, the devolutionist project, in the name of the Republic, in the opinion of the writer, however, the inequality of units has never appeared to be a serious obstacle to the creation of a Federal Parliament. In all electoral assemblies there are, and must always be, minorities. Yet it does not appear to be essential that they should suffer on account of their numerical insignificance. Scotland and Wales form diminutive units of the Imperial Parliament, but one hears no complaint of their oppression at the hands of the Basenach majority, while Ireland has ever been, in the matter of material benefits, the spoil child of the

Union. The fact is that politics especially Imperial politics—rarely divide men upon territorial or even racial lines.

The Federal idea has, however, a strong rival in the scheme of union by means of a Britannic Alliance. To the Constitutional, purist, there must always appear to be something anomalous in the idea of an alliance between a group of States, only one of which possesses Sovereign power, and whose act, *ipso facto*, decides the issues of war and peace for the whole Commonwealth. Such States seem already to be in an involuntary alliance, an association which can only be broken by one of the non-sovereign States declaring its independence. The crucial point of all schemes of Imperial Union is, until it is satisfactorily settled, we can make no safe progress in the direction of a final settlement of the Imperial problem. The issue crops up in novel and diverse forms with amazing persistence. For instance, the mandatory scheme in the European Peace Treaty, whereby the Australian Commonwealth and the South African Union become responsible for the good government of territories formerly the possessions of Germany, seems inadmissible as neither of these States is a Sovereign Power, and the onus of their acts must fall eventually upon the Imperial Parliament.

It will be necessary now to consider some varying phases of this question of Sovereignty, or, control of Foreign Affairs, and to place on record some conflicting views. The first is that of Mr. Asquith, who, in rejecting Sir Joseph Ward's scheme for an Imperial Council proposed at the Imperial Conference of 1911, stated bluntly that the authority of the Government of the United Kingdom in relation to Foreign Affairs could not be shared. Let it be borne in mind constantly, however, that these words were spoken three years before the outbreak of war. Events now accepted as a matter of course were then regarded as far distant possibilities, the *tabulae* of speculative minds. In opposition to Mr. Asquith's views we must also recall the utterances of responsible statesmen from the various self-governing Dominions made during the War, in which they have stated in unequivocal terms that the existing Imperial condition is unsatisfactory and must be amended. "Never again!" has been the watchword of more than one.

More significant than any individual pronouncement, however, is the record of what has actually occurred in the progress of Constitutional development. Two years ago there was called into being the Imperial War Cabinet, to whose meetings were summoned the Dominion Premiers and representatives of India "to consider urgent questions affecting the prosecution of the war, the possible conditions on which, in agreement with our Allies, we could assent to its termination, and the problems which will then immediately arise." From this phenomenon it seems that the Government of the United Kingdom has already, to some extent, actually been sharing responsibility with the Dominions in the conduct of war, and the conclusion of peace. Where then arises the objection to sharing responsibility in the province which is a prelude to these vital matters—Foreign Policy? This, however, was foreshadowed by Mr. Lloyd George, in a résumé of the work of the Imperial War Cabinet, when he said:

"The Imperial War Cabinet was unanimously agreed that the new procedure ought not to be allowed to fall into desuetude. Accordingly, at the last session, I proposed formally . . . that meetings of an Imperial Cabinet should be held annually, or at any intermediate time when matters of urgent Imperial concern require to be settled, and we hope that the holding of an annual Imperial Cabinet to discuss Foreign Affairs, and other aspects of Imperial policy, will become an accepted convention of the British Constitution. . . . The essence of it is that the responsible heads of the Governments of the Empire, with those Ministers who are specially entrusted with the conduct of Imperial Policy, should meet together at regular intervals to confer about Foreign Policy and matters connected therewith, and come to a decision in regard to them which, subject to the control of their own Parliaments, they will then severally execute."

It is important, likewise, to consider the terms of the Constitutional Resolution of the Imperial War Conference, which sought "to place on record the view that any such readjustment (i.e., of the Constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire), while thoroughly preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs, should be based upon a full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of the Imperial Commonwealth, and of India as an important portion of the same, should recognise the right of the Dominions and India to an adequate voice in Foreign Policy and in Foreign Relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common Imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation, as the several Governments may determine."

The proposal of Mr. Lloyd George envisages an Imperial Cabinet not responsible to an Imperial Parliament (the Houses at Westminster not being, in the true sense, Imperial) and dependent upon local Executives for the execution of its resolutions, subject to the control of the local Parliaments which direct the Executive. This condition of local control reduces the Imperial Cabinet to a mere debating society, for its resolutions are apparently not binding upon any Dominion whose legislature chooses to repudiate them, or by inept action makes them futile. It is conceivable that in war time, when party and factional

interests are subordinated in the pursuit of military unity, such a scheme would operate satisfactorily; but, with the return of normal political conditions, it is much less probable that this would be the case. It is reasonable to inquire, too, what would be the effect upon the Dominion Legislatures, of a scheme which would annually remove the responsible heads of the Governments of the Empire from the venue of their main activities. Political students will recollect that Australia was unable to send representatives to the first Imperial War Cabinet because, at the moment, the Commonwealth had changed to be involved in the throes of a General Election. It is clear, therefore, that any upheaval—political, industrial or economic—might render the representation of a Dominion by its "responsible head" difficult, if not actually impossible. Possibly this contingency was in the Premier's mind when he continued:

"The whole question of perfecting the mechanism for continuous consultation about Imperial and Foreign Affairs, between autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth, will be reserved for the consideration of that special Conference which will be summoned as soon as possible after the War to readjust the Constitutional relations of the Empire." From the pronouncement of the Prime Minister, and the resolution of the Imperial War Conference, two further premises may be inferred, each providing a convenient starting-point for wider speculation. In the first place, it is obvious that the need for "perfecting the mechanism" is recognised by the Imperial War Cabinet as both immediate and obvious. They are under no illusion as to the stop-gap nature of the innovation. Secondly, the phrase, "continuous consultation," adopted by the Imperial War Conference, and accepted by the Prime Minister, indicates a future development along the present lines of progress rather than an attempt upon the more heroic policy of Federation. It will be patent to the student of these matters, since the inception of the Imperial War Cabinet we have been experimenting more or less on the lines of a Britannic Alliance; but when the task of "perfecting the mechanism" is undertaken, it may be found that further development in present principles is scarcely feasible. The question of Sovereignty remains steadily unaltered. The Premier's mind upon it remains unclouded. He is content with such vague terms as "discussion" and "continuous consultation."

To what extent, then, are the Dominions to command their own external destinies? They may, it appears, influence the Imperial Foreign Policy, but may not share in the control of it. And it is undoubtedly true, in a sense, that authority in Foreign Affairs cannot be shared, any more than a battleship can be commanded by a committee. The issues of peace and war, and other matters only a little less grave, demand swift and decisive action, in which the policy of consultation, if operative at all, could only be a stultifying hindrance, particularly if limited by local controls. In brief, the sovereign power must remain centralised; but whether it is to be vested in the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, or in the hands of a Federal Council, is a question for the future.

The problem of Sovereignty is no new thing in political history. It lies at the base of many existing Federations and Unions; and although the solution is circumscribed with many difficulties and pitfalls, it strikes at the root of many of the anomalies which must exist while the looser forms of Union subsist. What, for instance, is to be the position under the "continuous consultation" plan, of a Dominion which feels itself in opposition to the foreign policy approved by the rest of the Empire? She cannot resist from the policy without, at the same time, withdrawing from the Commonwealth and declaring her independence. Will the remaining units of the Commonwealth be content to allow the disaffected State to record its dissent, and take up the position of a passive resistor? If so, our union will be apparent rather than real. Then again, what are to be the relative positions of the Imperial Cabinet, as projected, and the Imperial Conference? Their work will be practically identical—so much so, that one would naturally expect the Cabinet to supersede the Conference. Its deliberations, however, would be secret, whereas the published records of the Conference were greatly valued by all Imperialists and had great worth as a basis of education and propaganda. It is doubtful, too, if the public with its present passion for open democracy, would willingly countenance the Cabinet system.

The immediate future of the Imperial problem depends, very largely upon the attitude of mind which will prevail among Dominion statesmen when the final emotions of the war era have subsided. The Imperial War Cabinet is apparently fully acceptable to them as an organ of expression of their views during the years of transition. Will they, content to proceed with it as their medium, or will they realise that similar expedients have by their ultimate failure in the past, led the way to complete federation? The tendency of the time seems to be toward the former alternative. It is clearly understood, in nearly all quarters, that in order to progress we should aim at gradual growth and development, rather than conscious and deliberate creation, yet a fresh advance, or even a new proposal, would be welcome, if only to test the public feeling both at home and in the Dominions. It would neither greatly surprise nor disappoint the present writer, to discover that the symptoms of the moment, after the strong Imperial impulses of the last years, are slightly reactionary. Imperial sentiment has its ebbs and flows; but, like the incoming tide, it attains gradually to higher levels, and it is that feature which leads us to hope that some day it will carry us into the haven of our desire. It would be strange indeed, if the race which has bestowed the gift of representative institutions upon the civilised world should fail to federate, in the course of time, its own units.—*United Empire*.

THE PERILS OF PROFITEERING.

HOW BRITAIN'S GOOD NAME SUFFERS.

[BY LUCY AMY.]

Time was when the British workmen received a wage incommensurate with his labour and his needs. But, on the opposite page, some sort of balance was struck by the cheapness of living.

Before the war the American workman was credited with his 15s. a day, and charged 2s. for his cheapest suit and 3d. for a pound of bread.

The British workman, with complete faith in his country and appreciation of his opportunity, made of war a stepping-stone to the American scale of wages—and more. The opportunity did not fail him, but no country could attain the standard he had blindly expected of it.

And now the American workman pays little more for his clothes. But what about his British friend? The former's bread has advanced only 2s. per cent, the British loaf 50, with some extra, enormously under a subsidy.

During the past few months a couple of hundred thousand Canadians returned to their homes. Most of them had long planned a return to civilian life in English-made clothing. "English-made" carried a guarantee that appealed to them. But when they compared prices—well, probably more than a million pounds in cold cash is now in Canada that would have been left in England.

Suits in Canada, once double English prices, are now a couple of pounds cheaper across the Atlantic. Shoes that used to be 6s. or 8s. less in England are now 10s. to 12s. dearer. Gloves that could be ordered from England by mail at a saving of two or three shillings can now be brought the other way at even greater economy. Ties and shirts, with which every Canadian visitor to London used to equip himself, are now as cheap or cheaper in Canada. Watches, trunks, and bags that great variety of equipment which formed so large a part of the returning Canadian's baggage before the war—are now brought back the way which profits the returning Englishman.

Canada is seriously disturbed about the level of prices at home; yet here are instances which will make the English housewife's mouth water: Eggs, 2ld.; beef, in the cheaper cuts, as low as 6d., in the very best, 8d.; lamb, from 10d. to 1s. 8d.; hake, haddock, herring, and mackerel, a thousand miles inland, 5d. a pound; anthracite coal, brought from the United States, 10s. a ton cheaper than bituminous coal in England.

The most serious, because the most permanent, disaster from profiteering is its effect on commercial morals. The profiteer is dishonest at heart. He is something worse when he takes advantage of his nation's extremity to make that extremity more terrible. Before the war England held an unassailable position in the world's markets, through her unflinching honesty of manufacture and dealing.

Even more disturbing than the loss of export trade is the rending of that fine old tradition which printed "British fair play" on the page of a world's significant phrases.—*Daily Express*.

VOICE OF TRUTH IN GERMANY.

CONFESSION OF BAVARIAN AMBASSADOR.

G. G. Desmond, special correspondent to the *Daily News*, writing from Berlin sends the following account.—Professor Forster, the Bavarian Ambassador at Bern, publishes a remarkable article in the *Tagblatt* telling Germany plainly that it is a great mistake not to seek in her own actions the cause of the severity of the peace conditions. The mistrust and aversion of nearly the whole civilized world, the disbelief of Germany's uprightness, expressed in every clause of the Treaty, he says, ought to make it clear to her what she has been doing during the last fifty years and what the world thinks of her sabotage of the Hague Convention, her systematic destruction and plunder, her mass deportation of women and girls, and her frightful initiative in all possible new ways of killing.

Whoever has the slightest appreciation of what millions of people had to suffer under the rule of German armies for four long years in the occupied territories," he declares, "must ask his conscience: 'What right exactly have we to humane treatment?' What Germany has always honoured as the last word of political wisdom is now applied to her. The German authorities should have informed the people immediately after the Armistice of the misdeeds done by order in Belgium and North France; then the best people would have spoken out and Germany would not have been suspected of approving every excess."

One of the results, he points out, is that the enemy grew accustomed to regard the change brought about in Germany by the revolution as only one of institutions, and not as the rising up of a New Germany. As to the infringement of the Fourteen Points, those offered Germany in January, 1918, were answered with scorn, derision, and break-litvark. Germany hoped to gain more by a great poison gas offensive than by the establishment of a new world order.

"The Germans are no worse than others," the Professor concludes, "but exactly by reason of their own thoroughness they carried out a universal world evil without reserve, and to the last consequences. The whole world dealt in a policy of might. The Germans systematized it, raised it to a new political philosophy, and so made themselves more hated than even those nations who have exercised far more might in the world than they."

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The revelations in the House of Commons of the double dealing of W. F. Watson must have caused considerable surprise among his Bolshevist associates.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., stated that during the war Watson persistently followed him about and denounced him because he was not revolutionary enough. To Mr. Thomas's surprise, he had all the time been subsidized by the Government.

The Home Secretary, while stating that Watson was not regularly employed by the Government, admitted that he volunteered certain information for which he was paid when it was found to be accurate. He did not give any information about Mr. Thomas.

"Bill" Watson, as he is familiarly called, is a young freemason, a member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and president of the "London Workers' Committee," whose office, 7, Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, has been frequently raided by the police. Watson was a spy on his own fellows. Some months ago he went to the police and told them that he could give valuable information about Bolshevism in England. He insisted on being paid for it. It is believed that at heart he is really a rebel, but his colleagues will learn with surprise and disgust that while he was trying to turn England upside down he was at the same time receiving money for "spying" on his associates.

Watson was in March last sentenced at Bow Street to six months' imprisonment in the second division for seditionary utterances in a speech at the Albert Hall. He appealed in July against the sentence, but the conviction was upheld and he is now serving the sentence. Meanwhile Maurice Facey is acting as deputy for Watson.

Asked by Mr. Bosc in the House of Commons whether there have been any other Syndicalist leaders employed by the police authorities on the terms admitted to have governed the employment of Watson, the Home Secretary, Mr. Shortt, replied: "I must maintain the general principle of not giving any replies, positive or negative, with regard to police information."

QUEER LONDON RESTAURANTS.

[BY WARD MUIR.]

Some years ago a friend took me to the Japanese restaurant in Carnaby Street. We drank ineffably delicate tea. Then our meal was brought. Its first course consisted of lobster fried in butter, accompanied by some tiny bowls containing salads of such artistic hue and arranged so like exotic posies of blossoms that it seemed a shame to thrust a fork into them.

As a matter of fact my friend used chopsticks. I have never mastered these implements. Whenever I revisit the Japanese restaurant or go to the Chinese ones which are beginning to be so familiar a feature of London, it astonishes me that any human being is sufficiently adroit to fish up a grain of rice between two pencils held in the fingers of one hand.

I remember that, emerging from the Japanese restaurant, we noticed round the corner a Serbian restaurant. And thereupon made a vow to visit all the queer foreign restaurants of the metropolis. But I have never fulfilled that vow, because the choice of foreign restaurants is too large. It is, in effect, endless. London, viewed in the light of its restaurants, reveals itself as by far the most cosmopolitan city in Europe—possibly in the world.

Of course, we all know the Italian, French, Belgian, and Swiss restaurants in Soho and in the Tottenham Court-road quarter—and perhaps some explorers may have shuddered at noticing in Charlotte Street a Dutch shop which announces that it sells "Horse Meat for Human Consumption." But how many Londoners have tried the Greek restaurants? I know of two, one in Windmill Street and one in Beak Street. There are also two Indian restaurants—in Rupert Street and Lisle Street—where you can scorch your palate exuberantly but exquisitely on chutnies, curries, kababs, kormas, and pulao. (But unless you are a retired Anglo-Indian you will have to ask the waitress's advice when you are presented with the bill of fare.)

At a Spanish restaurant in Dean Street I have had excellent repasts. The menu offers Entrées (hors d'œuvres), Sopas, Pastas, Huevos, Pescado (fish), Platos del día (dishes of the day), Legumbres, and Quesos (cheeses). These viands, sound more romantic in Spanish than in French, but, to be candid, taste much the same.

Somewhere in the City there is an Albanian restaurant which I confess I have not yet visited; and farther east, at Limehouse Causeway, there is a cluster of Chinese eating-houses. They are worth a visit, though the ones in the West End are as far as I can judge just as "genuine"—if you yearn to know, say, what squid tastes like with a garnishing of pineapple.

Near Regent Street there is a Saloon restaurant, and in Great Windmill Street there is a Russian bar. Just behind the Lyric Theatre there is an Oriental café which is the chief London rendezvous of Armenians. You can get a cup of real Egyptian-style coffee here, and—for the sum of one shilling—hire and smoke a cigarette.

And when you have sampled all these places you will only have begun to touch the fringe of a curious and interesting subject. But it is possible that you will have arrived at a quite forcible longing for an English grilled chop and a pint of English beer.—Daily Mail.

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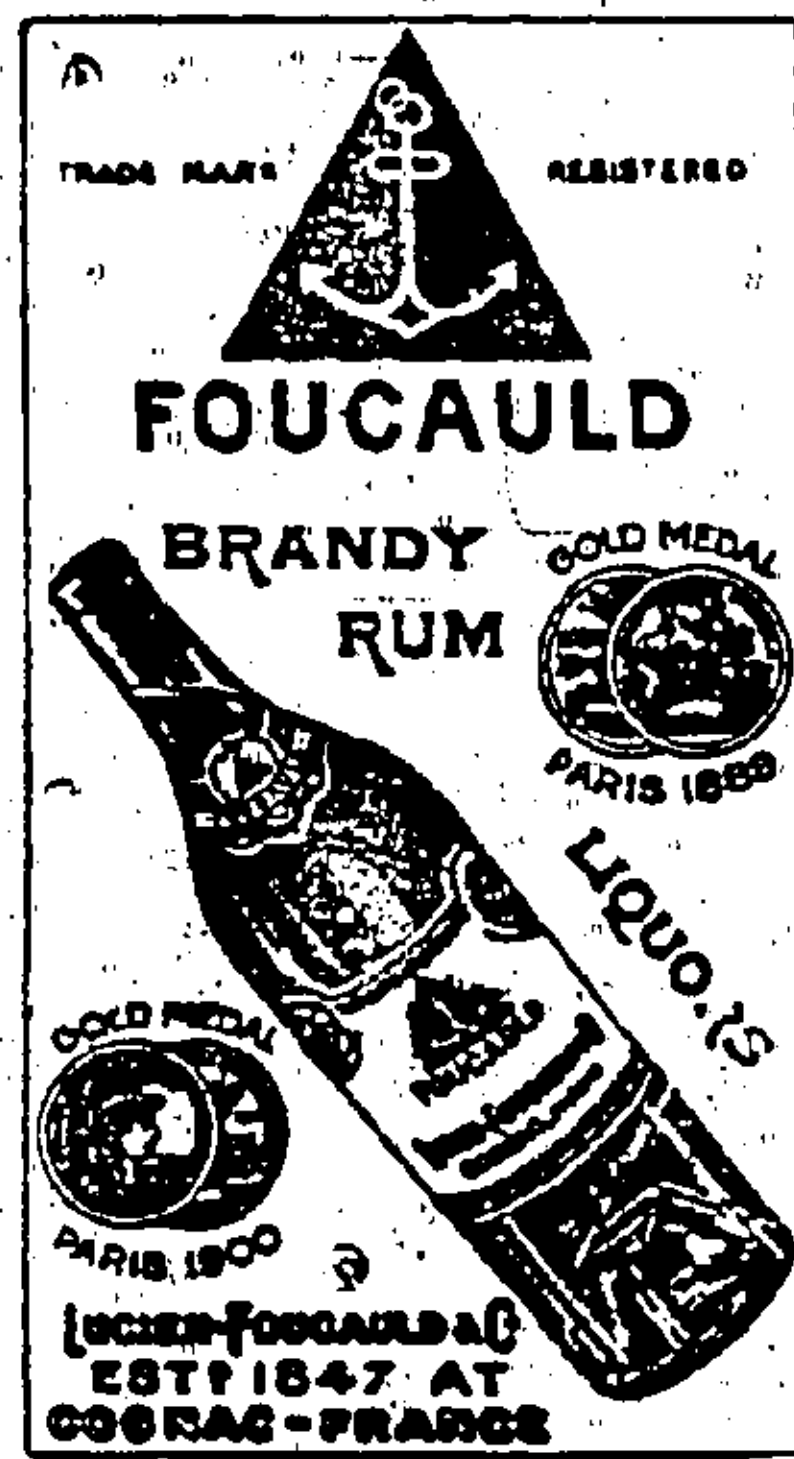


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SOVIET DIVORCES IN HUNGARY.

FLIMSY PETITIONS BY FICKLE HUSBANDS.

In the following article, written by the Budapest correspondent of the London Daily News, on the eve of the crisis which resulted in the downfall of the Bela Kun dictatorship, the system of divorce under the Bolshevik regime in Hungary is discussed. It has a general interest quite independent of the fate of the Soviet Government:—

A visit to a registry office, two days spent in the Communal Divorce Court, talks with the Divorce Court judges and lawyers, and on one occasion a long interview with a petitioner have given me a fairly comprehensive survey of the marriage and divorce problem here.

The simple and, at first sight, quite common-sense principle that no married life can continue happily if either husband or wife becomes an unwilling and dissatisfied partner of the marriage contract, governs the Soviet marriage law. The function of the Divorce Court judges is extremely limited. A petition obviously implies that one at least of the partners is dissatisfied, and, as divorce is intended to solve the problem of unhappy marriage, the judge, whether the formality of an investigation is made or not, is practically compelled by the law to grant the dissolution.

With mutual consent, divorce is granted almost automatically, and, since the letter and the spirit of the law alike ordains it, without any investigation on the part of the judges. An application for a divorce by one of the parties, even though there is opposition from the other party, is almost invariably granted. The husband, if he happens to be the petitioner, must satisfy the Court that he is prepared and able to pay the allowance which the judges grant the wife. The judges invariably grant the petition, but insist that the financial arrangements must satisfy the woman. The question of the guardianship of the children in such cases is, as my personal investigation showed, almost always solved in favour of the woman.

THE TYRANNY OF TEARS.

The two non-professional judges, who, with the presiding lawyer, compose the tribunal, can rarely resist a woman's tears. "Don't cry so much, comrade," said the woman judge to the woman petitioner in one of the cases I heard "we are going to grant you the divorce, to give you the children, and to see you get a substantial maintenance allowance. The presiding professional judge smiled a little cynically at this remark, and as he gazed meditatively out of the window his mind reverted, I fancy, to the old divorce system when the letter of the law, not a weak woman's tears, alone guided the Court in its verdict.

The reasons urged in support of the petition are often extremely flimsy. In one of the divorce cases I heard the petitioning husband say that his wife did not cook well enough; in another case the husband said his wife stayed too long in bed in the morning, thus neglecting the house and the children.

Most of the petitioners are middle-aged or elderly men. The explanation is simple and unpleasant. The Hungarian husband sees in the new divorce law an easy, legal way to break off the contract with the wearied elderly woman who, as the case may be, for the past twenty or thirty years has been his partner, and to form another union with one younger and more attractive. Hungarian women are rapidly, and whatever physical attraction there was in the marriage soon passes and, in the absence of any deeper and nobler feeling, the men now flock their Divorce Court to get release from their wives.

WIVES WITHOUT INCOME.

Another, and equally potent motive explains this eagerness of Hungarian men to get divorces. In Hungary, as elsewhere on the Continent, marriage is rather a commercial transaction than a romance. Even the beautiful woman, were she poor, found the doors to matrimony closed, and the new divorce law, not because they loved women, but because they wanted their money. A dowry was the one thing essential for marriage, and an assured private income on the part of the wife was the safest guarantee of the husband's unfailing loyalty and devotion. The introduction of Communism and the confiscation of all private property caused the foundations of most of such "Mammon marriages" to collapse.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the women of Hungary are most violently opposed to the new marriage and divorce law. The ideal aimed at by the Communist framers of the law may be high and theoretically sound, but in this domain, as elsewhere in the movement, no account of men's frailty is taken. That vast change in the spirit which must precede great social revolutions is still a long way off.

WEEK-END MARRIAGES.

It would be easy to write flippantly of some of the abuses of the new marriage and divorce system now in force in Hungary, but the temptation to do so must be resisted. It is theoretically possible for a man (or a woman) to get married and divorced six times a week. Marriage could be performed each week-day morning, and if the petition was mutual one, divorce could be obtained each week-day afternoon. On Sundays the courts do not sit. As a matter of fact, there seem to be singularly few abuses of the new law, and the marriage of shortest duration which I saw dissolved had been contracted in the middle of June. In the first exciting weeks of the Communist regime, when traditions, customs, and habitual restraints went into the melting pot, the marriage and divorce regulations were certainly abused. "Week-end" marriages took place, but their number was extremely limited. One striking case of quick change married life came under my personal notice. A young couple, one of the judges and the other a petitioner for a divorce. The wife went bitterly, and the husband did not seem over-happy during the proceedings, but as the application was a mutual one the judges had no other alternative than to grant it. The parties left the court together, and, apparently regretting the divorce, presented themselves during the afternoon at a Government marriage bureau and were remarried. This case was described to me as a "record" one.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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Manager for China.

[1333]

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[789]

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CIGARS de LUXE

When did I first smoke a "La Minerva" Cigar?
let me see—I think it was in '87. He was quite a youngster then, in 1883 he was born. Never before was his appeal to moderate and modern men so great as now. Have you tried one lately?

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afternoon at a Government marriage bureau and were remarried. This case was described to me as a "record" one.

As in the other courts, the professional Divorce Court Judge is assisted by two Judges nominated by the trade unions. In the Divorce Court one of the non-professional Judges must be a woman.

On one of the days I spent in the Divorce Court the woman Judge was a typist employed in a printing office. She filled the post admirably—she was patient, humane, considerate to the witness, courteous but firm in her attitude towards the Communist lawyers, and lucid in the judgment which she delivered.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
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are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after October 8th.

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All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after October 13th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before October 27th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, October 4th, [1348]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor ship

"GLENADE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Oct. 14th, 1919, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goodland & Douglas, on Oct. 14th, 1919, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, October 7th 1919 [1358]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above port Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, October 7th, 1919. [1359]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"YATSHING"

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Oct. 14th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

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Hongkong, October 7th, 1919. [1360]

P. & O. S. N. COY.

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22, Des Voeux Road Central.

[1371]

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

October 7th.
Hsin Chang, Chinese str., 1,338 tons, Capt. Wallace, from Tientsin, with a general cargo—C.M.S.N. Co.
 October 8th.
Akiba Maru, Japanese str., 4,324 tons, Capt. Nagaki, from Calcutta and Singapore, with a general cargo—N.Y.K.
Haiwan, British str., 1,181 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Coast Ports, with a general cargo—Douglas & Co.
Hoiping, Portuguese str., 445 tons, Capt. Nogueira, from K. C. Wan and Macao, with a general cargo—Shun Lee & Co.
Kashima Maru, Japanese str., 1,470 tons, Capt. Sako, from Ching-wan-tao, with a cargo of coal—Doddwell & Co.
Kwangtze, Chinese str., 1,408 tons, Capt. Sangster, from Canton, with a general cargo—C.M.S.N. Co.
Kwangtze, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. McDonald, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice—B. & S.
Nankai, Chinese str., 302 tons, Capt. Thirlwell, from Haiphong, with a general cargo—W. P. Shing.
Phoenicia, British str., 1,005 tons, Capt. Hamilton, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice—Luen Hing S.S. & Co.
Suway, British str., 1,730 tons, Capt. Benson, from Canton, with a general cargo—B. & S.
Takao Maru, Japanese str., 638 tons, Capt. Okawa, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal—M.B.K.
Timo, British str., 1,551 tons, Capt. Scott, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo—L. & S.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Haitan*, on October 8th.—Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Murray, Miss McGowan, and Mrs. Baskett.
 Per s.s. *Tian*, on October 8th.—Mr. and Mrs. Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Raiton, Mr. and Mrs. Kellon, Mr. A. Paterson, Mr. G. S. Turner, Mr. S. G. Wilcox, Mrs. W. Buckley, Mr. P. L. Moreland, Mr. Courant, Messrs. L. G. and E. M. Baptista.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Sato Maru* (European line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on October 4th, and is expected here on November 12th.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 8th, 12.10.—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan or Formosa.
 Pressure has increased moderately over N.E. China, and decreased slightly over the Philippines. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

The anti-cyclone is moving eastward. Moderate monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 70.33 inches, against an average of 77.85 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Forecast.
 District N.E. winds, moderate; fine.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock — The same as No. 1.
 Formosa Channel — The same as No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as) Hongkong and Lamook — No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as) Hongkong and Hainan — No. 1.

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
 LOSS OF MEMORY AND DEBILITY
 CHAPOTEAU'S
 PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
 It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults and children.
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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

S.S. "NANERIC"

will leave for NEW YORK via Panama Canal on October 28th.

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FOR NEW YORK

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

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Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).
 "ICONIUM" ... About ... Oct. 22nd.
 "SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... About ... Oct. 25th.
 "WHEATLAND" ... About ... Nov. 1st.
 "ENDICOTT" ... About ... Nov. 30th.
 "CREVECOEUR" ... About ... Dec. 20th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).
 "HARTLAND" ... About ... Nov. 14th.
 "NISHIMAH" ... About ... Nov. 30th.
 "MONTAGUE" ... About ... Dec. 15th.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"PRINZESSIN"	31st Oct.	22nd Nov.	1st Dec.
"KHIVA"	1st Nov.	3rd Dec.	15th Dec.
"NOVARA"	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Line Bombay about

"DUNERA" 12th Nov. 29th Nov.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S. Leave Hongkong (about) Due CALCUTTA

For SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, etc.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
"GREGORY APCAR"	18th Oct.	29th Oct. (Kobe)
"DUNERA"	24th Oct.	23rd Oct. (Shanghai)
"NOVARA"	7th Nov.	31st Nov.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

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Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports	13th Oct.	Early Nov.
"ST. ALBANS"	Kobe Direct	15th Oct.	

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

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Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer	via	Date
"EURYMEDON"	via Panama	18th Oct.
"EURYBATES"	via Panama	7th Nov.
"EURYCLOCHUS"	via Panama	30th Nov.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	via Suez	30th Nov.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.
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HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENRANG"	Fri., 10th Oct., 3 p.m.
KOBE	"YATSHING"	Fri., 10th Oct., 5 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHAKSANG"	Sat., 11th Oct., Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Thurs., 16th Oct., 2 p.m.
KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	Fri., 17th Oct., 2 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 17th Oct., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly, or passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

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TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Choochoo.

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 S.S. "AFRICA"

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C.P. & O.S.

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(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Moi") Kobe & Yokohama)

From Hongkong Due Vancouver

Steamers	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Japan	Nov. 5	Nov. 26
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Monteagle	Dec. 19	Jan. 12
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Empress of Japan	Dec. 31	Jan. 21
Empress of Asia	Jan. 22	Feb. 9

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia	Empress of Japan	Gold
18,250 Tons Reg.	Gold 6,000 Tons Reg.	Gold
Empress of Asia	8833 MONTAGLE	8488
16,250 Tons Reg.	8,163 Tons Reg.	

Fares subject to change without notice.

Registrations for Passage for Season 1920 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage rates, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries, apply to P. H. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Phone 702.
 For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with C. P. R. to all Overland Points in Canada and U.S.A. also to Europe & West India, apply to J. E. YAMASHITA, General Agent, Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

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This vessel has excellent European accommodation for first-class passengers, and was built expressly for the West River trade, being fitted with electric light and fans and is complete with every modern convenience.

An excellent table is provided.

owing to the lack of hotel accommodation in Wuchow passengers taking the round trip will be allowed to remain on board the vessel without extra charge.

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1213

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Due Hongkong
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	18th Oct.	18th Oct.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	30th Nov.	31st Oct.
"GLENVILLE"	30th Nov.	7th Nov.
"GLENAPP"	4th Dec.	15th Nov.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENADE"	18th November	GENOA & LONDON
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	30th November	LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	30th November	GENOA & LONDON
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	4th December	LONDON & ANTWERP

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

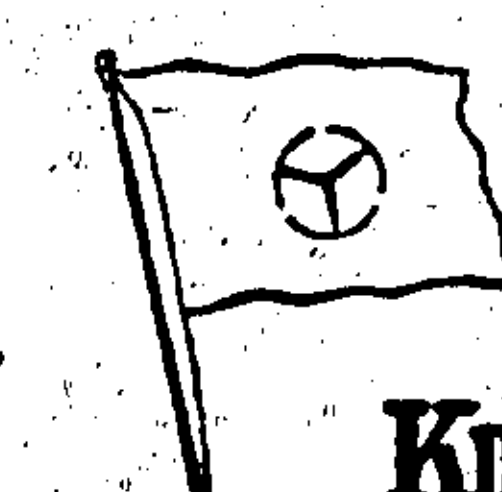
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS: { The Glen Line, Ltd.
 The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
 Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 216, sub. ex. 23.

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Y. K. K.



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NANYO MARU No. 1...	REGULAR SERVICE FOR
NANYO MARU No. 2...	FREIGHT BETWEEN
NANYO MARU No. 3...	HONGKONG, BANGKOK
SODEGAURA MARU...	AND OR
KYODO MARU No. 13...	SINGAPORE.
TAMON MARU No. 1...	
ASOSAN MARU...	
CHIAN MARU...	

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111

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HOI-PHONG	"KALPONG"	On 9th Oct., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KUNMING"	On 9th Oct., Noon.
SEBASTIAN, SAMARANG & TEGAL	"TAIKOO WANG YI"	On 9th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"TEAN"	On 11th Oct., 4 P.M.
NEWCHANG	"KHOING"	On 13th Oct., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 14th Oct., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"HUIYANG"	On 14th Oct., Noon.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO, N'CHOW & T'AI	"HUICHOW"	On 14th Oct., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 38

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY,	10th Oct., at 1 P.M.
"QUINBERG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY,	14th Oct., at Noon.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	17th Oct., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUREST ROUTE.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 2nd, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Dec. 31st, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chester Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORISSA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
PRINZESSIN	21st October	22nd Nov.	1st Dec.
KHIVA	1st November	3rd Dec.	13th Dec.
NOVARA	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	15th Nov.	29th Nov.

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
GREGORY APCAR	19th Oct.	28th Oct. (Kobe)
DUNERA	24th Oct.	29th Oct. (Shanghai)
NOVARA	7th Nov.	1st Nov.

Tickets interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

"KATORI MARU" (omitting Shanghai)	Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.
"SUWA MARU" (omitting Manila)	Saturday, 1st Nov., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

SHIDZU-KA MARU	Friday, 17th Oct., at Noon.
KAGA MARU	Friday, 31st Oct., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Wednesday, 19th November.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU	Tuesday, 21st October.
TENSHIN MARU	End of October.

COLOMBO & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

KANAGAWA MARU	End of October.
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JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe, & Yokohama.

AKI MARU	Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKITA MARU	Thursday, 8th October.
NAGATO MARU (omitting Shanghai)	Tuesday, 14th October.
TAMBA MARU	Saturday, 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	Sunday, 12th October.
DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	Thursday, 23rd October.
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles - Liverpool)	End of October.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
* SHINYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 28th
* PERSIA MARU	9,000	Nov. 14th
KORRA MARU	20,000	Nov. 28th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 28th (from Kobe)
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	Dec. 8th
TENYO MARU	22,000	Dec. 18

* omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 8th, 1890

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 28th Oct.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 20,000	On or about 10th Nov.
MARSEILLE via SAIGON & PORTS of call	"PAUL LECAL" ... 10,000	On or about 2nd Nov.
SHANGHAI	"BATAVIA" ... 20,000	On or about 10th Oct.
SHANGHAI	"SCHARNHORST" ...	On or about 30th Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740.

J. TOURNET,

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"CELESTES MARU" ... Thursday 30th October.
"ALPS MARU" ... End of November.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Wednesday, 22nd October.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service
"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 1st November.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
"MADRAS MARU" ... Middle of November.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th October.
"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 13th November.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.

"INDO MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th October.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Sunday, 12th Oct., at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMARUSA MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
15,000 tons, 10,200 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
Nov. 24th, Nov. 22nd, Oct. 14th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Prince's Building. O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street. Tel. 1245

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
SHANGHAI	Batavia	9th Oct.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	10th Oct.
SHANGHAI	St. Louis	11th Oct.
SHANGHAI	St. Louis	11th Oct.
SHANGHAI	St. Louis	11th Oct.
SHANGHAI	St. Louis	11th Oct.
SHANGHAI	St. Louis	11th Oct.
SHANGHAI	St. Louis	11th Oct.
SHANGHAI	St. Louis	11th Oct.
SHANGHAI	St. Louis	11th Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Macao	Sai Tai	Thursday, 9th, 8.30 A.M.
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Changchou	Thursday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Suiyang	Thursday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Changchou	Thursday, 9th, 4.30 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kobe	Changchou	Thursday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Sai Tai	Friday, 10th, 8.30 A.M.
Hohow and Straits	Changchou	Friday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard, Bohow and Haiphong	Changchou	Friday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Changchou	Friday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Changchou	Friday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	Changchou	Friday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Macao	Sai Tai	Friday, 10th, 4.30 P.M.
Formosa via Takao	Changchou	Friday, 10th, 4.30 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta	Changchou	Friday, 10th, 4.30 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Naga-	Changchou	Friday, 10th, 4.30 P.M.
ski, Honolulu, Canada, United	Changchou	Friday, 10th, 4.30 P.M.
States, Central and South America	Changchou	Friday, 10th, 4.30 P.M.
and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Changchou	Friday, 10th, 4.30 P.M.
Macao	Sai Tai	Saturday, 11th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Changchou	Saturday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Macao	Sai Tai	Saturday, 11th, 4.30 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,	Changchou	Saturday, 11th, 4.30 P.M.
South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi,	Changchou	Saturday, 11th, 4.30 P.M.
Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Changchou	Saturday, 11th, 4.30 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on	Changchou	Saturday, 11th, 4.30 P.M.
Saturday, 11th Oct., at 3 p.m.	Changchou	Saturday, 11th, 4.30 P.M.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

SALES DEPT.-14, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,
OFFICE-KING'S BUILDINGS.

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
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WORKSHOP-138, PRAYA EAST.

General Engineering & Electrical work.

Repair work of any description.

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Tinning a speciality.

ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES

AND

FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HONGKONG AGENTS FOR:-

BRASSORD MOPIN & CO.

(23-1)

KONINKYLKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on November 7th, at 3 p.m. to.

PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For-Freight and passage apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

(778)

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 8th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.91	29.91	29.90
Temperature	81	75	81
Humidity	45	75	54
Wind Direction	East	ENE	ESE
Force	2	2	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open-air Temperature on 7th... 82
Lowest open-air Temperature on 8th... 74

VISITORS TO TANTON
Should Purchase

BY THE PEARL RIVER,

BY CAPTAIN O. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at:-
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.
Messrs. BRADY & CO.
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THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for
Batavian, American, Continental,
and South African Ports.

The Homeward Mail Steamer

"DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail will be

despatched from this port about NOVEMBER

18th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Passenger accommodation in the connecting

vessel, if available, secured before departure

from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France

and London (under arrangement) will be

carried by this Steamer proceeding to the

on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and

London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until

3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents

and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.

Apply to:-
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 113,
2, Des Vaux Road Central.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

US LONDON	October 8th.
Telegraphic Transfer	4.42
Bank Bills, on demand	4.42
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight	4.42
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	4.42
Credit, at 4 months' sight	4.42
Documetary Bills, 4 months' sight	4.42
US PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	753
Credit, at 4 months' sight	753
US NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	871
Credit, at 4 months' sight	871
US BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	204
Bank Bills, on demand	204
US CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	304
Bank Bills, on demand	304
US SHANGHAI	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
US YOKOHAMA	
On demand	178
US MANILA	
On demand	184
US SINGAPORE	
On demand	177
US BATAVIA	
On demand	232
US HAIPHONG	
On demand	nom.
US SAIGON	
On demand	nom.
US BANGKOK	
On demand	nom.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 4.70 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 Eas. per tal	\$33.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.	63d.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANDBOOK REPORTS
of the MEETING of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the
Session 1918

PRINTED BY THE MESSRS.

PRICE \$5

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the
Minimum Monthly Balances at 4 per cent.
per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November, 1918. 10

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED,
(TAIWAN GINCO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	" 17,500,000
Reserve Funds	" 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN-Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,
Moji.

FORMOSA-Gilun, Kagi, Karsung, Keelung,
Pianan, Shichiku, Makung, Taidan,
Tainan, Takow, Tamshi, Tolyen,
Ako.

CHINA-Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating,
Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS-Hongkong, Singapore,
Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bom-
bay, London, New York.

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CAPITAL AND COUNTRY BANK LONDON AND
SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Com-
mercial Centres in the European Continent,
Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Chosen, Japan,
Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands,
Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia,
America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted
on application.

S. KONDOH,

Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
2, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, September 20th, 1918. 152

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:-No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000.00

Directors:

Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,

Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Chan Kai Ming,

Mr. Mok Ching Kung, Mr. Fung Ping Shan,

Mr. Wong Yun Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok,

Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager:-KAN TONG PO.

Assist. Manager:-LI TEE FONG.

Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted. Loans granted on
approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit
Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per
annum and on Fixed Deposits at the follow-
ing rates:-

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

AN KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

(1060)

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL
BANK, LTD.

Head Office:-8, Des Vaux Road Central
Hankow Branch:-Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING
SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits
bear Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%,
respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE
will be welcome.

J. USANG LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. 901

"Embassy" Virginia Cigarettes Finest Quality

The kind of quality that not only
pleases the smoker but gratifies
an ideal of the manufac-
turers to produce the
finest of Virginia
Cigarettes.

Sold in
tins of 50's
25 Cigarettes
also
packets of 10's

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE
CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

SUMMER CAPITAL ... F. 75,000,000.

PAID UP ... F. 37,500,000.

(1/3 of the Capital, i.e. F. 25,000,000

subscribed by the Government
of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Perrotte

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Marseilles, Canton, Saigon,

Shanghai, Haiphong, Yunnan,

Tientsin, Hongkong, Vladivostok,

Hankow, Peking, Fochow.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser
le developpement du Commerce et de
l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster &
Paris Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial
Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed
Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.
Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 19th, 1918. 158

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 14, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,500,000

Paid-up ... 750,000

Reserve Fund & Rest ... 750,000

BANKERS:

The Bank of ENGLAND.

The LONDON COUNTY & MIDDLESEX BANK,
LTD.

Branches:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kato, Rangoon,

Colombo, Hongkong, Kato, Rangoon,

Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore,

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HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts
at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance
and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be
ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDER,
Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 11th, 1919. 164

THE BANK OF CHINA

行銀國中

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY
PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF
12ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$12,500,000

Reserve Funds ... \$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:-PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haining, Tientsin, (NORTH):

Miyun, Chobai, Fushien, Nianlan,

Hsinanhsia, (CHINA): Tientsin, Pootung,

Lual, Tientsin, Sengang, Shuntung,

Togoban, Taining, Chobai, Wain-
den, (MAGNETA): Changchun,

Moukden, Kirin, Taidan, Newchang,

Liaoyang, Harbin, Hehe, Hainanfu,

Tsounfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung,

Tieling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan,

Suifu, Hailu, Ninguta, Kungchun-
ling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yench, Kaitung,

Shen (HOPEN): Hankow, Shao, Ichang,

(HOPEN): Changsha, (KANGYU): Shang-
hai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow,

Chinking, Waihi, Hsuehchow, Tung-
chow, (SOUTH): Tientsin, (SHANTUNG):

Tsianan, Tsingtau, Chefoo, Tenghsien,
Lintsinhsien, (SHAN): Taiyuanfu,

Yunhsien, Sinkianghsien, Taitungfu,

(HOPEN): Kaitung, Choukiakow, Hsien-
hsien, (KANGYU):